

EVALUATION OF TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY VOLUNTARY
AGENCIES IN UTTAR PRADESH

6

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GS	=	GRAM-SABHA
GSS	=	GRAM-SABHAS
NP	=	NYAYA PANCHAYAT
NLM	=	NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION
NPS	=	NYAYA PANCHAYATS
OC	=	OTHER CASTES
P-III	=	PRIMER - III
PLC	=	POST LITERACY CAMPAIGN
SC	=	SCHEDULED CASTES
TA	=	TEST ADMINISTRATOR
TP	=	TEST PAPER
VAS	=	VOLUNTARY AGENCIES
VTs	=	VOLUNTEER TEACHERS
ZSS	=	ZILA SARCHARTA SAMITI

CHAPTER I

FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

1.1 : INTRODUCTION:

Literacy is of intrinsic importance in the life of a human being. It is an instrument of empowerment, and awareness generation about social problems and development policies and programmes which transform lives by enabling people to seek and demand better conditions of life. The benefits of literacy are commonly supposed to accrue privately to the individual who becomes literate. These benefits are typically portrayed as intellectual or cognitive capabilities that literacy is said to generate and enhance. Once these capabilities are created, they are expected to act as a basis for certain changes in the behaviour and personality of the literate individual. Effects on the individual are linked to the aggregate benefits that mass literacy brings to society as a whole; to its productive capabilities and its politics and culture. It is believed that mass literacy can take society to a new shape of development.

1.2 : THE PROBLEM:

The problem of adult illiteracy is alarming in India. Of the 948.1 million adult illiterates in the World, 280.7 million forming 29.6 per cent were in India in 1990. No other country of the World except China with 223.7 million illiterates, had more than 50 million adult illiterates. Out of the total adult illiterates in India, more than half are in the five low level literacy states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. There was an increase in the number of illiterates during 1981-91 in most of the States and Union Territories. This increase was more pronounced in case of low level literacy states. It indicates that there is a vicious circle of low literacy and increase in the absolute number of illiterates. The situation in U.P. which is the most populous state of India is very critical as far the number of illiterates are concerned. The State of U.P. had 64.77 million illiterates, constituting 19.47 per cent of total illiterates of the country. Despite the serious dimension of the problem, the literacy rate in U.P. was 41.60 per cent as per 1991 census which was lower than the national average of 43.67 per cent. In case of literacy among males and females, U.P. is not only at a low level but its performance is also below the national average. The situation in the rural-urban areas is equally distressing. U.P. ranked 13th in terms of education attainment and real per capita expenditure among all the states of the country during 1988-91.

1.3 : THE TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN:

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in 1988 to impart Functional Literacy to around 80 million illiterate people in the 15-34 age group by 1995. Later the 9-14 age group was also included raising the target by another 47 million. The objective of the Mission was to revive and strengthen the existing adult education programmes in the country and make them mass programmes.

In 1989, a voluntary agency, the Kerala Shashtra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP) asked the NLM for financial assistance for a mass campaign in Ernakulam district. Thus, the first Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) began in Ernakulam district on January 26, 1989, and from this experience was developed the 'TLC model' for mass literacy that was implemented in over 150 districts of the country. The total literacy campaign has been conceived as a programme not of any particular department, but it depends on the collective cooperation of the government, non-government, social and institutional organisations.

Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs), are Volunteer based programmes. An over-riding preference has been given to Voluntary Agencies (VAs) to take up area specific, time bound, cost effective and result oriented plans for the eradication of illiteracy. The important projects in this programme are (i) Total Literacy Campaigns (TLCs), (ii) Post-

Literacy Campaigns (PLCs) and (iii) Self-directed continuing education in the perspective of lifelong learning. These projects, particularly, the Total Literacy Campaigns implemented by Voluntary Agencies (VAs) have been in operation in the past and VAs to whom the task of TLC was assigned claimed to have successfully completed it. Therefore, this evaluation was conducted to scale the learning outcomes so as to measure the success of the campaign and suggest policy prescriptions to make such literacy programmes more effective and result oriented.

1.4 : OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present study aimed at examining the following objectives specifically:

1. To make assessment about certain aspects of the Total Literacy Campaign Projects implemented by Voluntary Agencies (VAs) in their project areas.
2. To find out the proportions of target learners and total P-III learners of Voluntary Agencies who attained NLM norms. The participation and results have been analysed by different segments of society like male-female and scheduled castes and other castes.
3. To present the literacy scenario of each project area where the Voluntary Agency implemented Total Literacy

Campaign Project and assess the backlog of learners who remained illiterate despite implementation of the programme.

4. To classify and analyse the marks obtained by the sample learners in terms of range of scores and total number of P-III learners of a Voluntary Agency falling within each range.
5. To find out the attainment of NLM norms in literacy areas of reading, writing and arithmetic by sex and caste groups. The analysis indicated the areas of weakness and weaker groups which needed special care.
6. To workout the average marks obtained by the tested learners in reading, writing and arithmetic for highlighting the weak areas of Total Literacy Campaign Projects.
7. To rank the overall performance of sample villages in the implementation of Total Literacy Campaign Project by each Voluntary Agency, on the basis of a set of indicators.
8. To suggest certain policy measures to make the Total Literacy Campaign Projects more effective and result oriented.

1.5 : SAMPLING:

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education provided the list of ten (10) Voluntary Agencies (VAS) who were commissioned to implement TLC Projects in the specified Areas. A perusal of the project area, as given in Annexure-I, of each VA indicated that in case of Nine (9) VAS the project area was confined only to two Nyaya Panchayats (NP) of a development block of the district. Only one VA (Devi Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Bhuwali, Nainital) was assigned the task of implementing TLC in five (5) NPS of a development block of the district. Keeping in view the small size of the project area, it was decided to select sample learners for testing from each NP. In this way, learners from each of the two NPS were selected in case of Nine (9) VAS and from 5 NPS of one VA.

It was decided to consider the universe of the study as comprising of those learners who completed P-III and not the learners on rolls or targeted. It was decided to select 25 per cent of the total P-III learners of each NP for evaluation. This sample size in the study was much higher than the recommendation of Arun Ghosh Committee which suggested a sample size of 5-10 per cent of the Universe. The Universe was P-III learners.

Since a NP comprised of many Gram-Sabhas (GSS), therefore, the selection of GSS in a NP was to be made. Thus the GS has been the last unit of sample in this study not the village wards or the centres. In a sample GS, it was decided to test atleast 80 per cent of the total P-III learners irrespective of number of visits needed in a particular GS to cover required 80 per cent of P-III learners.

We obtained GS wise target learners and learners completed P-III for 2 NPS from 9 VAS and for 5 NPS from one VA. From the list of GSS, the sample GSS were to be selected to cover 25 per cent of P-III learners of a VA. We adopted following methods for the same:

First we calculated availability of P-III learners per GS in each NP as:

$$\text{Availability of P-III learners in each GS} = \frac{\text{Total P-III learners of a NP}}{\text{Total Number of GSS in a NP}}$$

From the above, it became clear that how many learners per GS were available in a given NP. Since 25 per cent of total P-III learners in a NP was already computed, it was easy to find how many GSS were to be selected as sample. For this, the following simple method was applied:

$$\text{Number of GSS to be selected as sample} = \frac{25 \text{ per cent of sample learners (Number)}}{\text{Available P-III Learners per GS}}$$

In this way, we could find out how many GSS were to be selected to get 25 per cent of total P-III learners for testing. Suppose one NP was made up of 5 GSS and suppose one GS was to be selected as sample, therefore the question was which GS out of 5 GSS should be chosen as sample? For the selection of the sample GS, we arranged all GSS of each NP in alphabetical order and noted their caste characteristics such as scheduled castes (SC) or other castes (OC). Using the Table of Random Numbers, the sample GS was selected.

However, we encountered a very serious problem in the field. The twenty five per cent sample learners of each VA were spread in three-four GSS and on a single visit to a GS, roughly 20 to 25 per cent of P-III learners could be available for testing. In this circumstance, to cover atleast 80 per cent of the P-III learners in one single GS more than four visits were needed. Therefore, considerable time was needed to cover twenty five per cent of the sample learners which was not practically possible and feasible given the time and financial constraints. Thus, we were compelled to cut down our sample size. It was decided that appropriately the sample should be seven per cent plus of P-

III learners of a VA. It was also decided to cover at least 80 per cent of P-III learners in a sample GS. Therefore, the sample design was restructured during the testing of learners. It had the following characteristics:

- (i) It was one stage sampling and the gram-sabha was the ultimate unit.
- (ii) The universe was P-III learners and not the learners targeted or enrolled.
- (iii) The sample size was seven per cent plus depending on the number of P-III learners of each voluntary agency.
- (iv) The efforts were made to test at least 80 per cent of P-III learners in each sample gram-sabha.
- (v) The caste characteristics were also taken into account before selection of sample gram-sabhas.
- (vi) The sample size was adequate, stratified and random.

1.6 : DESIGNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF TEST PAPERS:

Test papers were designed on the pattern suggested in the booklet "Evaluation of Learning Outcomes in Total Literacy Campaign : Report of Dave Committee". Guidance from the State Resource Centre, Lucknow and the Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Adult Education, Lucknow was also obtained. Four types of test papers were designed to test reading,

writing and arithmetic skills. The reading has been given a score of 40 and writing and arithmetic are given a score of 30 each : the total score for the test being 100. In each of the competency minimum required score would be 50 per cent of the maximum. However for being declared literate, a learner should have a minimum of 70 per cent in the aggregate. A set of test papers has been enclosed at the end of this report.

The TAS asked VTS to bring learners for testing at a particular place. The learners were asked to sit in rows and every alternate learner was given different set of test papers to minimise copying. The male and female learners were separated in two groups and female TAS administered test papers to female learners.

1.7 : SELECTION AND TRAINING OF TAS:

TAS with substantial social science research experience and having a sympathetic attitude and interest in the literacy campaign were selected for this evaluation. Comprehensive training to TAS was provided to make them understand that under no circumstance would they act as policeman and they would only be just teachers. The TAS were also provided training by the officials of State Directorate of Adult Education in test administration, detection of proxy learners, marking of test papers and on various field issues. TAS who did the test administration also did the marking.

1.8: PRESENTATION OF REPORT:

It has been our effort that the presentation of this evaluation report should be precise and to the point. Only the results of learning outcomes have been analysed and given in the report not the impact results or concurrent evaluation.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION: AZAD SEWA
SAMITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR**

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 14693

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 13959

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

2

14

4. PHASE = TWO PHASES

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = 12 MONTHS

6. TEACHING STARTED

FIRST PHASE = AUGUST 1, 1994

SECOND PHASE = APRIL 5, 1995

CHAPTER II

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS: AZAD SEWA SA- MITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR

2.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

Azad Sewa Samiti implemented the TLC in two NPS of Gangeru and Alam of Kandhala block, district Muzaffar Nagar, U.P. It identified 14693 target learners. The agency claimed that 13959 learners or 95.00 per cent of target learners completed P-III.

It was decided to select sample learners for testing from both NPS. It was also decided to limit the sample size to seven per cent plus of total P-III learners due to unavoidable constraints. This sample size was in accordance with the guidelines of the Arun Ghosh Committee which recommended a sample size of 5-10 per cent of learners completed P-III, not the learners targeted or enrolled. We also tried to follow the guidelines of the Ghosh Committee which recommended that atleast 80 per cent of P-III learners in a sample village should be tested.

The Gangeru was the one NP where the VA identified 7624 target learners and it claimed that 6994 learners or 91.74 per cent of target learners completed P-III. Following the methodology described in Chapter I, Dundu Khera GS was selected and out of its total P-III learners, 613 learners or 77.01 per cent turned up for testing, despite visiting this GS four times. The Major reasons of absentism were observed to be the engagement of learners in agricultural operations, out-migration due to jobs and marriages, and deliberate non-participation of some learners in testing.

The other NP was Alam. It had 7069 target learners and 6965 learners or 98.53 per cent had completed P-III. Following similar methodology as adopted in case of sample learners of Gangeru NP, Bhanera GS was selected. In this GS, target learners were 758 and as per data of the VA, 729 learners or 96.17 per cent had completed P-III. Out of 729 P-III learners, 522 or 71.60 per cent turned up for testing. The reasons for absentism were more or less the same as in case of learners of Gangeru NP.

In this way, a total of 1135 P-III learners were tested comprising 8.13 per cent of total P-III learners of the VA. In Annexure-II details of target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been shown. However, the following was the sampling design of the study:

TABLE II.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY : AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Lear-ners	Learners Comple- ted P-III	Lear-ners Tested	Proxy Lear-ners
GANGERU	Dundu Khera	1076	796	613	41
ALAM	Bhanera	785	729	522	19
TOTAL		1861	1525	1135	60

2.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS-SEX-WISE:

A total of 1135 P-III learners were tested. Among the tested learners, males constituted 37.80 per cent and females 62.20 per cent. A similar pattern in terms of male-female representation among the tested learners was evident at the sample GSS level.

The results of the test as evident from Table II.2 indicated that 57.44 per cent of total tested learners had attained NLM norms. 61.77 per cent of male learners attained norms in comparison with 54.82 females. At the GSS level, the learners of Dundukhera GS did better (62.48 per cent of them attained norms) than the learners of Bhanera GS (51.53 per cent learners attained norms). The success rates of male and female learners of Dundukhera GS had been more or less similar where as in Bhanera GS male learners were more successful than female learners.

TABLE II.2 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO SEX : AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHANLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number Tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
GANGERU	Dundu Khera	203 (33.12)	410 (66.88)	613 (100.00)	130	253	383	64.04	61.71	62.48
ALAM	Bhanera	226 (43.30)	296 (56.70)	522 (100.00)	135	134	269	59.73	45.27	51.53
TOTAL		429 (37.80)	706 (62.20)	1135 (100.00)	265	387	652	61.77	54.82	57.44

Source : Based on primary data

2.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

Among the total 1135 tested learners, 283 or 24.93 per cent learners belonged to the scheduled castes (SC) and remaining 852 or 75.07 per cent belonged to other castes (OC). In this way the proportion of SC learners in total tested learners was one-fourth both in the aggregate sample and at the level of GSS.

A comparative performance of SC learners vis-a-vis OC learners in terms of attaining NLM norms are given in Table II.3. The data shows that 59.27 per cent of OC learners attained norms while 51.94 per cent of SC learners attained norms. The greater success of OC learners was also evident at the GSS level.

TABLE II.3 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO CASTE : AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram Sabha	Number Tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
GANGERU	Dundu Khera	144 (23.49)	469 (76.51)	613 (100.00)	78	305	383	54.17	65.03	62.48
ALAM	Bhanera	139 (26.63)	383 (73.37)	522 (100.00)	69	200	269	49.64	52.22	51.53
TOTAL		283 (24.93)	852 (75.07)	1135 (100.00)	147	505	652	51.94	59.27	57.44

Source : Based on primary data

2.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The Azad Sewa Samiti was commissioned to implement TLC in two NPS of Kandhala block, district Muzaffar Nagar, U.P. It set a target of 14693 learners who were to complete P-III. Hence 734 learners either dropped out or could not complete P-III. On the basis of our test results, 5941 learners or 42.56 per cent of total P-III learners could not qualify. Therefore, a backlog of 6675 learners remains which is still to be taken care of by the agency as following Table II.4 shows:

TABLE II.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	14693
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	13959
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	734
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (42.56 per cent)	=	5941
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	6675
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	45.43 Per cent

2.5 : RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED:

The distribution of sample learners and total P-III learners of VA has been shown in Table II.5 according to the marks obtained by them.

The analysis showed that 32.87 per cent of total P-III learners of the agency or 4588 learners still need to complete the course as marks obtained by them are 0-59 which showed that they have rudimentary literacy skill. 9.69 per cent of P-III learners or 1353 learners who secured 60-69 marks can qualify as neo-literates by making a little effort. Thus, 9371 learners of the agency appeared to have achieved the literacy target and can be called neo-literates.

TABLE II.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED : AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III Learners of VA
0 - 49	269	23.70	3308
50 - 59	104	9.17	1280
60 - 69	110	9.69	1353
70 +	652	57.44	8018
TOTAL	1135	100.00	13959

2.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The proportion of male and female learners attaining NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were computed to find the weak areas of literacy skill. The results have been shown in Table II.6.

The table shows that 71.98 per cent of total sample learners attained the norms in reading as against 68.19 per cent attaining them in arithmetic and 65.37 per cent in writing. For the sample male as well as female learners, writing was the most difficult skill followed by arithmetic and reading. A similar situation existed for male and female

TABLE II.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED : AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR

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TABLE II.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO SEX 1 AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
GANGERU	Dundu Khera	85.71	72.20	76.67	68.47	63.41	65.09	78.33	69.51	72.43
ALAM	Bhanera	67.26	65.88	66.48	66.81	64.86	65.71	61.95	64.19	63.22
TOTAL		75.99	69.55	71.98	67.60	64.02	65.37	69.70	67.28	68.19

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

learners of each of the two sample GSS. But in the case of male learners of Bhanera GS it was found that arithmetic was the most difficult area of literacy followed by writing and reading. The proportions of female learners attaining norms vis-a-vis male learners in reading, writing and arithmetic were found to be lower in the total sample and at the GSS level except in arithmetic in which females showed better performance than males in Bhanera GS.

2.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS: CASTE-WISE:

The proportions of learners attaining norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out according to SC and OC caste-groups and shown in Table II.7.

TABLE II.7: SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO CASTE: AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
GANGERU	Dundu Khera	70.14	78.68	76.67	59.72	66.74	65.09	63.89	75.05	72.43
ALAM	Bhanera	66.19	66.58	66.48	64.03	66.32	65.71	64.03	62.92	63.22
TOTAL		68.20	73.24	71.98	61.84	66.55	65.37	63.06	76.60	68.19

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

It becomes evident from the table that the success rates of SC learners were lower than OC learners in reading, writing and arithmetic in aggregate sample. For the total SC and OC learners, reading was easiest attainable skill followed by arithmetic and writing. At the sample GSS level, SC and OC learners of Dundukhera GS performed better in reading, arithmetic writing and in comparison with their counterparts of Bhanera GS. Though the success rates of OC learners Dundu Khera GS were better than SC learners in all three areas of literacy skill. For the SC and OC learners of Bhanera GS, reading had been easiest while both arithmetic and writing were equally difficult for them. In Bhanera GS also, OC learners did better than SC learners in each of the literacy skill areas.

2.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in reading, writing and arithmetic were computed to find again the weak areas of literacy skill of the learners and results have been shown in Table II.8.

TABLE II.8 : MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS: AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayats	Name of the Gram-Sabha	READING		WRITING		ARITHMETIC	
		Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined
GANGERU	Dundu Khera	40	28.27	30	15.54	30	18.29
ALAM	Bhanera	40	23.34	30	15.15	30	17.35
TOTAL		40	26.00	30	15.35	30	17.86

Source: Based on primary data

It becomes evident from the table that writing was most difficult area of learning followed by arithmetic and reading for the total sample learners as well as for the learners of each sample GSS.

2.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The overall literacy performance of the sample GSS was judged to identify the GS which achieved the maximum literacy. This was assessed on the basis of percentage of tested learners in P-III learners, percentage of proxy learners and percentage of learners attained norms in target learners by giving weightage of + 40 per cent, -20 per cent and +80 per cent respectively (These weights were used as given in the Manual - How to Evaluate Learning outcomes of Total Literacy Campaigns Written by Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad). The weighted score, thus, obtained was given first or second rank on the basis of score value. The score with highest value was given first rank and score with lowest value was ranked second as shown in Table II.9.

TABLE II.9 : RANKING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANCE : AZAD SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Percentage of tested learners in P-III learners	Percentage of Proxy learners	Percentage of learners attained norms in target learners	Weighted score	Rank
Dundu Khera	77.01	6.69	35.59	57.94	First
Bhanera	71.60	3.64	34.27	55.33	Second
Weightage	+40%	-20%	+80%		

It is evident from the table that the overall literacy performance of Dundu Khera GS was best. Bhanera GS required more serious efforts by the agency in managing the TLC.

2.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

We had following assessment about the various aspects of TLC implemented by the Azad Sewa Samiti, Muzaffar Nagar:

2.10.1 : VAs INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

The VA had substantial experience of implementing various developmental programmes. We observed that the agency was capable and interested in implementation of TLC. The discussion reflected that in the beginning the VA was enthusiastic about TLC implementation but later the efforts appeared to have slowed down.

2.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

As was evident from discussion with the officials of the agency, learners and VTS that the campaign was organised in a systematic manner. The agency constituted a monitoring committee at its level and other committees at the gram-sabha level to monitor the campaign. The district level official concerned with Adult Education were appeared to have been appraised of the implementation of programme.

2.10.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The supply of materials like primers etc. was found to be satisfactory as reflected from the discussion with learners, VTS and village people.

2.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

Environment building measures taken by the agency appeared to be satisfactory. The agency distributed posters/pamphlets extensively, took out prabhat pheries and did wall writings. Since there was a considerable time gap between this evaluation and the end of campaign, no apparent signs of environment buildings were evident. However, discussion with the sample village people indicated that VA did environment building seriously.

2.10.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

The TLC is volunteer-based programme and without proper training, a campaign can not be launched successfully. It appeared that the agency provided training to VTS at his office by the staff who was trained at the State Resource Centre, Lucknow.

2.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS:

The learners and VTS were of the view that primers are easy to comprehend and subsequently test papers are easy to solve.

2.11 : RECOMMENDATIONS:

A review of the learning outcomes, as analysed above, of TLC implemented by Azad Sewa Samiti, Shamli, Muzaffar Nagar leads us to make following recommendations:

1. It becomes essential for the VA to cover the backlog of around 46 per cent of target learners to complete P-III.
2. The VA needs to give emphasis on female learners as their performance has been poor in comparison with male learners.
3. The VA should pay special attention to SC learners also as they appeared to have lagged behind in achievement of literacy norms.
4. The improvement in writing skill of learners needed more care.
5. The VA needs to reorient its efforts more seriously in those GSS where TLC implementation has not been upto the mark as inter-GSS variations in learning outcomes are very pronounced.

6. Though the VA reported to have completed TLC phase and now implementing PLC, it will have to take up the TLC again with PLC to cover up the backlog of learners as well as to sustain the literacy skill of neo-literates. This will not entail any financial or management burden on the VA.
7. The VA should be attached with ZSS for implementation and monitoring of TLC-PLC.

We are in view that unless VA is made accountable to ZSS for covering the backlog of learners and PLC, the results may not come as expected of.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION ■ DEVI
GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI
NAINITAL**

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 7050

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 6744

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

5

40

4. PHASE = THREE PHASES

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = 18 MONTHS

6. TEACHING STARTED

FIRST PHASE = MARCH 1, 1994

SECOND PHASE = SEP. 1, 1994

THIRD PHASE = MARCH 1, 1995

CHAPTER III

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS : DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN BHUWALI, NAINITAL

3.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

The Devi Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan was entrusted with implementing TLC in five NPS. The target was 7050 illiterates, spread in these NPS, who were to be made literate through the Campaign. However, as the data provided by the agency, shows 6744 learners could complete P-III whose proportion in the total target learners came to 95.66 per cent.

It was decided to select sample learners for testing from each of the five NPS. It was also decided that the sample size of the study would be 7 per cent plus of the total learners who completed P-III. This sample size of 7 per cent plus was adequate, manageable and completely in accordance with the guidelines of Arun Ghosh Committee which recommended a sample size of 5 to 10 per cent of the learners who completed P-III. The Ghosh Committee also recommended that atleast 80 per cent of the P-III learners in a sample village should be tested. We followed these guidelines.

One NP was Gintigaon which had 1996 target learners and the VA claimed that 1910 learners or 95.69 percent of the learners had completed P-III. These P-III learners were spread in 12 GSS. Following the methodology described in Chapter I, Kaptangang GS was selected which had 175 target learners of which 168 learners had completed P-III. Out of these 168 P-III learners, 140 learners were available for testing. The proportion of tested learners in total P-III learners of this GS was 83.33 per cent.

The other NP was the Siyat. It had 675 target learners and 655 P-III learners had completed P-III. Following similar methodology, the Fatehpur GS from this NP was selected. This GS had 61 learners who had completed P-III. Out of these, 54 learners turned up for testing. The percentage of tested learners in the total P-III learners of the sample GS was 88.52.

There were 635 target learners and 607 P-III learners in Dola NP. From this NP, two GSS namely Bansi and Dola were selected as sample. Bansi GS had 36 P-III learners, out of which 30 or 83.33 per cent were tested. The Dola GS had 22 P-III learners out of which 20 or 90.91 per cent turned up for the test.

Kaladungi NP had 3129 target learners of which 2985 completed P-III. Rampurgaon GS was selected from this NP which had 254 P-III learners, out of which 210 learners or 82.68 per cent turned up for test.

The Amtoli GS of Amgarhi NP was selected as sample. This GS had 109 P-III learners and only 70 could be tested. Hence the proportion of tested learners in total P-III learners of this GS came to 64.22 per cent only which was less than the recommended 80 per cent. The percentage of tested learners in the total P-III learners of this NP came to 11.93 per cent. The non-availability of required 80 per cent learners for testing in this GS was on account of large out-migration from this village which was evident from discussions with the VTS and elderly people of the village. Thus, a total of 524 learners were tested whose percentage in total P-III learners of VA was 7.77 per cent.

In the Annexure-III, details of target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been shown. The following Table III.1 shows the sampling design of the study:

TABLE III.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY : DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy learners
1. GINTIGAON	Kaptanganj	175	168	140	9
2. SIYAT	Fatehpur	65	61	54	3
3. DOLA	Bansi	39	36	30	1
	Dola	24	22	20	1
4. AMGARHI	Amtoli	111	109	70	4
5. KALADUNGI	Rampurgaon	262	254	210	26
TOTAL		676	650	524	44

3.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - SEX-WISE:

The VA reported that 6744 learners had completed P-III. Out of these, 524 learners were tested. These tested learners were spread in six GSS of the five NPS. Among the tested learners, males comprised 144 or 27.48 per cent and females 380 or 72.52 per cent. The larger representation of females in the tested learners was evident in each of GS except Dola GS where there were more males than females.

The results showed that out of those who appeared in the test, 63.36 per cent had attained NLM norms. The females lagged behind males in the attainment of norms. It was seen that 60.79 per cent of the females had attained norms as against 70.14 per cent males. The better performance of males in comparison to females was seen in every GSS except Bansi and Dola GSS of Dola NP where the percentage of females attaining norms was found to be larger than that of males. The learners tested and learners attaining norms by sex have been shown in Table III.2

3.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

The Table III.3 shows that out of 524 learners tested, 428 or 81.68 per cent belonged to OC and 96 or 18.32 per cent belonged to SC. The greater representation of OC learners in the tested learners was evident in every sample GS except in Bansi GS of Dola NP where the percentage of SC learners in tested learners was 73.33.

TABLE III.2: CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO SEX I DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of Gram-Sabha	Number tested			Number attained Norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
GINTIGAON	Kaptanganj	29 (20.71)	111 (79.29)	140 (100.00)	17	60	77	58.62	54.05	55.00
SIYAT	Fatehpur	14 (25.93)	40 (74.07)	54 (100.00)	9	20	29	64.29	50.00	53.70
DOLA	Bansi	10 (33.33)	20 (66.67)	30 (100.00)	6	14	20	60.00	70.00	66.67
	Dola	11 (55.00)	9 (45.00)	20 (100.00)	6	5	11	54.55	55.56	55.00
AMGARHI	Amtoli	10 (14.29)	60 (85.71)	70 (100.00)	6	35	41	60.00	58.33	58.57
KALADUNGI	Rampurgaon	70 (33.33)	140 (66.67)	210 (100.00)	57	97	154	81.43	69.29	73.33
TOTAL		144 (27.48)	380 (72.52)	524 (100.00)	101	231	332	70.14	60.79	63.36

Source : Based on primary data.

TABLE III.3: CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO CASTE : DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of Gram-Sabha	Number tested			Number attained Norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
GINTIGAON	Kaptanganj	22 (15.71)	118 (84.29)	140 (100.00)	12	65	77	54.55	55.08	55.00
SIYAT	Fatehpur	10 (18.52)	44 (81.48)	54 (100.00)	6	23	29	60.00	52.27	53.70
DOLA	Bansi	22 (73.33)	8 (26.67)	30 (100.00)	12	8	20	54.55	100.0	66.67
	Dola	8 (40.00)	12 (60.00)	20 (100.00)	4	7	11	50.00	58.33	55.00
AMGARHI	Amtoli	- (100.00)	70 (100.00)	70 (100.00)	-	41	41	-	58.57	58.57
KALADUNGI	Rampurgaon	34 (16.19)	176 (83.81)	210 (100.00)	25	129	154	73.53	73.30	73.33
TOTAL		96 (18.32)	428 (81.68)	524 (100.00)	59	273	332	61.46	63.78	63.36

Source : Based on primary data.

The success of tested learners by caste-groups shows that 61.46 per cent of SC learners obtained norms as against 63.69 per cent of the OC learners. The success rate of OC learners was found to be better than SC learners in the GSS of Kaptanganj, Bansi, Dola and Amtoli. In Fatehpur GS of Siyat NP and Rampurgaon GS of Kaladungi NP, the proportion of SC learners obtaining norms were found to be higher than the OC learners.

3.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The Devi Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan implemented TLC in 5 NPS of the Nainital district. It set a target of 7050 learners. Out of these 6744 learners, the VA claimed, completed P-III and 306 dropped out or could not complete P-III. On the basis of our test result, a total of 2471 learners or 36.64 per cent could not qualify. Therefore, 2777 learners remained a backlog as the following Table III.4 shows:

TABLE III.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	7050
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	6744
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	306
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (36.64 Per cent)	=	2471
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	2777
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	39.39 Per cent

3.5: RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED:

The classification of learners tested and total learners of VA completed P-III was made in four class intervals on the basis of total marks obtained in Table III.5.

It is evident from the table that 31.11 per cent of the total P-III learners of the VA or 2098 learners obtained marks in between 0 - 59 which means that these learners attained only rudimentary literacy skills of reading, writing and arithmetic. Hence these learners still need to complete the course. Only 5.53 per cent or 373 learners secured 60-69 marks and can easily attain the literacy norms if little effort is put in.

TABLE III.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED:
DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI, NAINITAL

MARKS	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III learners of V.A.
0 - 49	85	16.22	1094
50 - 59	78	14.89	1004
60 - 69	29	5.53	373
70+	332	63.36	4273
TOTAL	524	100	6744

3.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The proportions of tested learners who attained norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out by sex and results have been shown in Table III.6.

The table shows that 79.39 per cent of the tested learners attained norms in reading in comparison with 75 per cent in arithmetic and 72.14 per cent in writing. Such a pattern was also seen at the GSS level.

TABLE III.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO SEX : DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
GINTIGAON	Kaptanganj	86.21	81.08	82.14	82.75	73.87	75.71	79.31	74.77	75.71
SIYAT	Fatehpur	71.42	72.50	72.22	71.43	60.00	62.96	64.29	70.00	68.52
DOLA	Bansi	70.00	75.00	73.33	60.00	70.00	66.67	60.00	75.00	70.00
	Dola	81.82	66.67	75.00	63.65	55.56	60.00	72.73	66.67	70.00
AMGARHI	Amtoli	80.00	63.33	65.71	60.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	61.67	64.29
KALADUNGI	Rampurgaon	87.14	84.29	85.24	82.86	75.71	78.00	81.43	80.71	80.95
TOTAL		83.33	77.89	79.39	77.08	70.26	72.14	77.08	74.21	75.00

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

It was further seen that among the tested learners, the success rate of male learners was higher than that of females. The difference in the success rates of males and females was 5.44 per cent in reading, 6.28 per cent in writing and 2.87 per cent in arithmetic. The female learners of Bansi GS of Dola NP showed greater success than their male counterparts while in the case of other sample GSS, the performance of male learners was found to be better.

3.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : CASTE-WISE:

The SC and OC learners who attained NLM norms in the literacy skills of reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out and shown in Table III.7.

It becomes evident from the table that the proportion of OC learners attaining norms was more than the proportion of SC learners in all the three areas of literacy. The gap in attainment of literacy skill between SC as OC learners was 1.55 per cent in reading, 4.15 per cent in writing and 5.1 per cent in arithmetic. At the sample GSS level, a similar pattern was evident except in Rampurgaon GS of Kaladungi NP where SC learners showed better performance than OC learners in all three areas of literacy. The SC learners of Dola GS of Dola NP also showed greater success in writing and arithmetic while the SC learners of Fatehpur GS of Siyat NP did better than OC learners in reading and writing.

TABLE III.7: SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO CASTE: DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
GINTIGAON	Kaptanganj	77.27	83.05	82.14	63.64	80.51	75.71	59.09	78.81	75.71
SIYAT	Fatehpur	80.00	70.45	72.22	70.00	61.36	62.96	60.00	70.45	68.52
DOLA	Bansi	63.64	100.00	73.33	54.55	100.00	66.67	59.09	100.00	70.00
	Dola	62.50	83.33	75.00	62.50	58.33	60.00	75.00	66.67	70.00
AMGARHI	Amtoli	--	65.71	65.71	--	60.00	60.00	--	64.29	64.29
KALADUNGI	Rampurgaon	91.17	84.09	85.24	82.35	77.27	78.00	88.25	79.55	80.95
TOTAL		78.12	79.67	79.39	68.75	72.90	72.14	70.83	75.93	75.00

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

3.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in reading, writing and arithmetic were computed to find the weak areas of literacy again and the results have been shown in Table III.8.

It becomes evident from the table that writing was the most difficult area of learning followed by arithmetic and reading.

TABLE III.8 : MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3
RS: DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI, NAI-
NITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayats	Name of the Gram-Sabha	READING		WRITING		ARITHMETIC	
		Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined
GINTIGAON	Kaptanganj	40	27.69	30	17.74	30	16.05
SIYAT	Fatehpur	40	24.81	30	15.89	30	16.16
DOLA	Bansi	40	26.10	30	16.38	30	15.43
	Dola	40	24.65	30	16.70	30	16.85
AMGARHI	Amtoli	40	26.79	30	17.59	30	17.10
KALADUNGI	Rampurgaon	40	25.23	30	16.29	30	18.16
TOTAL		40	22.90	30	16.83	30	17.04

Source: Based on primary data

3.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The overall literacy performance of each of the sample GSS was judged to identify the position of each GS in literacy achievement. It was assessed on the basis of percentage of tested learners in P-III learners, percentage of proxy learners and percentage of learners attained norms in target learners by giving weightage of + 40 per cent, -20

per cent and +80 per cent respectively (These weights were used as given in the Manual - How to Evaluate Learning outcomes of Total Literacy Campaigns Written by Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed). The weighted score, thus, obtained was ranked on the basis of score value in descending order as given in Table III.9.

TABLE III.9 : RANKING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANCE : DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN BHUWALI, NAINITAL

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Percentage of tested learners in P-III learners	Percentage of Proxy learners	Percentage of learners attained norms in target learners	Weighted score	Rank
Kaptanganj	83.33	6.43	44.00	67.25	Fifth
Fatehpur	89.00	5.56	44.62	70.19	Fourth
Bansi	83.34	3.34	51.29	73.71	Second
Dola	90.91	5.00	45.84	72.05	Third
Amtoli	64.22	5.72	36.94	54.11	Sixth
Rampurgaon	83.67	3.81	58.74	79.70	First
Weightage	+40	+20	+80		

It is evident from the table that Rampurgaon GS of Kaladungi NP did the best whereas Amtoli GS of Amgarhi NP was the worst in literacy performance.

3.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

We made following observations regarding the various aspects of TLC implemented by Devi Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Nainital.

3.10.1 : VAs INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

We observed that the NGO had been interested in the implementation of the campaign. Its secretary was evidently well versed with the objectives of the Campaign and how to implement it. Since the NGO had a long experience in implementing various developmental programmes, it had established good rapport with people of the area. The interest of the agency was evident from our discussion with the district level officers, since they were aware that in which village the agency had implemented the campaign.

3.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

The organisation pattern as reportedly followed by the agency included identification of motivated VTS, Constitution of committees, meetings and reporting. Since migration is rampant and female literacy is low, the agency faced difficulties in getting VTS.

3.10.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The discussion with learners and VTS revealed that the agency supplied primers and other materials in time and generally the supply appeared to be satisfactory.

3.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

Since there had been a considerable time lag between the end of Campaign and this evaluation, only very few signs of slogan writings on walls were evident. There was no trace of posters and logo paintings. Discussion with learners, VTS and elderly people of the sample villages indicated that the agency did environmental building.

3.10.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

It was observed that VTS were given training. Since out-migration is the feature of U.P. hills, the VTS trained, many times, migrated which had an adverse impact on the Campaign.

3.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS

The learners and VTS expressed the view that though the primers are well designed but they are difficult for an illiterate to comprehend in a limited time. They were of the view that test papers are difficult and NLM norms are tough.

3:11 : RECOMMENDATIONS:

The learning outcomes as analysed above lead us to make the following recommendations:

1. It must be made essential for the VA to cover the backlog of learners.
2. The VA is required to give greater emphasis on learnings of females and OCs.
3. The greater improvement in writing skill of learners is needed.
4. The VA needs to redesign its efforts to focus in those GSS where implementation has been poor.
5. The identification of VTS has not been proper. In its renewed effort, the VA should identify those VTS who generally do not migrate out of village. The greater involvement of female VTS would be better.
6. The VA may be asked by the Govt. to complete TLC with PLC which the agency is implementing and it must be made accountable to ZSS and asked to co-ordinate its efforts of TLC - PLC with ZSS.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION: DISHA
SOCIAL ORGANISATION, SULTANPUR
CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR**

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 5000

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 4452

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

2

GRAM SABHA

9

4. PHASE = ONE PHASE

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = 6 MONTHS

CHAPTER IV

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS : DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION SULTAPUR CHIL- KANA, SAHARANPUR

4.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

The Disha Social Organisation implemented Total Literacy Campaign in two NPS. These NPS were Badagaon and Buddhakhera. The agency set a target of 5000 learners and as per its data, 4452 learners or 89.04 per cent of target learners completed P-III.

It was decided to select sample learners for testing from both NPS of Badagaon and Buddhakhera. We tested 500 learners or 11.23 per cent of the total P-III learners of the VA on the basis of sampling technique outlined in Chapter I. The sample GSS from both NPS were selected by using Random Numbers Table. In this way, Dasa Majra and Sangmour GSS got selected. In Dasa Majra GS, 205 learners or 74.28 per cent of its P-III learners turned up for testing and in Sangmour GS, 295 learners or 83.33 per cent of the P-III learners were tested. The Dasa Majra GS was the SC dominated and engagement of learners in agricultural activities was one of

the main reasons for not availability of 80 per cent of P-III learners in this GS for testing. The details of the target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been shown in Annexure IV. The sample design of the study was as under:

TABLE IV.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY : DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION, SULTANPUR, CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Learners	Learners Completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy Learners
BADAGAON	Dasa Majra	290	276	205	23
BUDDHAKHERA	Sangmour	407	354	295	22
TOTAL		697	630	500	45

4.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS-SEX-WISE:

The total tested learners of the Disha Social Organisation were 500. In these learners, 205 were from Dasa Majra GS of Badagaon NP and 295 of Sangmour GS of Buddhakhera NP. Among the total tested learners, roughly half were males and half females. The similar composition of males and females in tested learners was evident in the sample GSS.

Out of the total tested learners of 500, 249 or 49.80 per cent attained NLM norms. Among the males, 51.56 per cent attained norms while 47.95 per cent female learners achieved norms. While 61.02 per cent of total tested learners, 66.67 per cent of male learners and 55.40 per cent of female learners attained norms in Sangmour GS, only 33.66 of total tested learners, 31.19 per cent of male learners and 36.46 per cent of female learners attained norms in Dasa Majra GS. Therefore, it appeared that the implementation of Total Literacy Campaign by the agency had been poor in Dasa Majra GS. The Table IV.2 shows classification of tested learners and learners attained norms according to sex.

TABLE IV.2 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO SEX : DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION, SULTANPUR CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number Tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
BADAGAON	Dasa Majra	109 (53.17)	96 (46.83)	205 (100.00)	34	35	69	31.19	36.46	33.66
BUDDHAKHERA	Sangmour	147 (49.83)	148 (48.80)	295 (100.00)	98	82	180	66.67	55.40	61.02
TOTAL		256 (51.20)	244 (48.80)	500 (100.00)	132	117	249	51.56	47.95	49.80

Source : Based on primary data

4.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

Out of the total tested learners, 219 or 43.80 per cent were SC and 281 or 56.20 per cent were OC. The Dasa Majra GS was SC dominated on account of which the proportion of SC learners in total tested learners of the GS was 55.61 per cent in comparison with 35.60 per cent of SC learners in Sangmour GS.

The analysis of data as given in Table IV.3 showed that 48.41 per cent of tested SC learners attained norms as against 50.89 per cent of OC tested learners. In the SC dominated Dasa Majra GS, 40.35 per cent of tested SC learners obtained norms as against only 25.27 per cent of OC learners

TABLE IV.3 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO CASTE & DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION, SULTANPUR CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number Tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
BADAGAON	Dasa Majra	114 (55.61)	91 (44.39)	205 (100.00)	46	23	69	40.35	25.27	33.66
BUDDHAKHERA	Sangmour	105 (35.60)	190 (64.40)	295 (100.00)	60	120	180	57.14	63.16	61.02
TOTAL		219 (43.80)	281 (56.20)	500 (100.00)	106	143	249	48.41	50.89	49.80

Source : Based on primary data

who attained norms. Among the tested learners of Sangmour GS, 57.14 per cent SC and 63.16 per cent OC learners attained norms. Thus it appeared that the success rate of learners of both caste groups was found to be lower in Dasa Majra GS in comparison with the learners of Sangmour GS, though in Dasa Majra GS, the performance of SC learners was better than OC learners.

4.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

Disha Social Organisation implemented Total Literacy Campaign in two NPS. It had a target of 5000 learners. The agency claimed that 4452 learners completed P-III. In this way, 548 learners dropped out. According to our test result, 50.20 per cent or 2235 learners could not attain NLM norms. Therefore, a backlog 2783 learners or 55.16 per cent of total target learners still remained as the following Table IV.4 showed:

TABLE IV.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	5000
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	4452
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	548
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (50.20 per cent)	=	2235
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	6675
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	55.66 Per cent

4.5 : RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED:

The total marks obtained by the tested learners were classified into four groups of 0-49 marks, 50-59 marks, 60-69 marks and 70 marks and above and the total P-III learners of the VA were distributed according to the percentage of learners in each group as given in Table IV.5.

TABLE IV.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED: DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION, SULTANPUR CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III Learners of VA
0 - 49	140	28.00	1620
50 - 59	79	15.80	914
60 - 69	32	6.40	370
70 +	249	49.80	2881
TOTAL	500	100.00	5785

According to the table, 43.80 per cent or 2534 learners need to complete the course as marks obtained by them are in the range of 0 - 59 which indicated that they had acquired only rudimentary literacy skill in reading, writing and arithmetic. 6.40 per cent or only 370 learners can easily achieve desired literacy level if little effort is put in by the VA. In this way only 2881 learners have achieved the literacy level and can be called as neo-literates.

4.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The sex-wise proportions of tested learners attaining NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out to assess the areas of weakness of learners and the results have been shown in Table IV.6.

The table indicated that both writing and arithmetic were equally difficult areas of literacy skill for the learners as 54.40 per cent of tested learners attained norms in writing and arithmetic. The male learners showed better performance than female learners in reading and arithmetic. The proportions of female learners attaining norms were higher than male learners in writing in total sample and in writing and arithmetic in Dasa Majra GS.

TABLE IV.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO SEX : DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION
SULTANPUR CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN*			Arithmetic % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
BADAGADN	Dasa Majra	90.83	79.17	85.37	35.78	40.63	38.05	42.02	47.92	44.88
BUDDHAKHERA	Sangmour	90.48	89.86	90.17	67.35	64.19	65.75	68.03	57.43	62.71
TOTAL		90.63	85.66	88.20	53.91	54.92	54.40	57.03	53.69	55.40

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

4.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS: CASTE-WISE:

The proportions of learners belonging to SC and OC who attained norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were computed and results have been shown in Table IV.7.

It reflected from the table that proportions of OC learners who attained norms in reading and writing were higher than SC learners attaining norms in these two areas of literacy except in arithmetic in which SC learners did marginally better than OC learning. The attainment of norms by SC learners were higher than OC learners in Dasa Majra GS in all three areas of literacy skill. The SC learners of Sangmour GS could not do better than OC learners in reading, writing and arithmetic.

TABLE IV.7: SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO CASTE: DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION
BULTANPUR CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
BADAGAON	Dasa Majra	97.82	92.30	85.37	42.11	32.97	38.05	53.51	34.07	44.38
BUDDHAKHERA	Sangmour	82.86	94.21	90.17	65.71	65.79	65.76	60.00	64.21	62.71
TOTAL		81.28	93.59	88.80	53.42	55.16	54.40	56.62	54.45	55.40

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

4.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in reading, writing and arithmetic also indicated the weak areas of learners. The average marks obtained by the tested learners were computed and shown in Table IV.8.

TABLE IV.8: MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS: DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION, SULTANPUR CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayats	Name of the Gram-Sabha	WRITING		READING		ARITHMETIC	
		Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined
BADAGAON	Dasa Majara	30	14.11	40	27.47	30	13.77
BUDDHAKHERA	Sangmour	30	16.43	40	28.93	30	19.58
TOTAL		30	15.48	40	28.33	30	17.20

Source: Based on primary data

The analysis showed that writing was most difficult literacy skill followed by arithmetic and reading in the total sample and Sangmour GS. However, for the learners of Dasa Majra GS, arithmetic and writing both were more or less equally difficult.

4.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The overall literacy performance of two sample GSS was assessed by the percentage of tested learners in P-III learners by giving a weightage of +40 per cent, percentage of proxy learners by giving a weightage of -20 per cent and percentage of learners attained norms in target learners by giving a weightage of +80 per cent. The weighted score thus obtained was given first or second rank on the basis of highest and lowest score as shown in Table IV.9

TABLE IV.9: RANKING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANCE : DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION, SULTANPUR CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Percentage of tested learners in P-III learners	Percentage of Proxy learners	Percentage of learners attained norms in target learners	Weighted score	Rank
Das Majra	74.28	11.22	23.79	46.50	Second
Sangmour	83.33	7.46	44.23	67.22	First
Weightage	+40	-20	+80		

It became evident from the table that the performance of Sangmour GS in Total Literacy Campaign had been better than the Dasa Majra GS.

4.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

We had the following observations regarding the various aspects of FLC implemented by Disha Social Organisation, Saharanpur.

4.10.1 : VA's INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

Disha Social Organisation has been working as a VA for many years. It has substantial experience of implementing various programmes/schemes of the government with a good team of workers. It reflected that VA remained serious in the implementation of the campaign.

4.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

It appeared to us that VA organised the campaign in a systematic manner. It constituted committees at its own level and at the GSS level to monitor the programme.

4.10.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The supply of materials like primers etc. was found to be satisfactory as reflected from the discussion with learners, VTS and Gram-Pradhans.

4.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

The discussion with the learners, VTS and knowledgeable persons of the sample GSS revealed that the VA adopted various environmental measures to generate awareness for the participation of people in the campaign.

4.10.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

It appeared that the VA provided training to VTS. Some of its staff workers got training at State Resource Centre, Lucknow who in turn trained VTS.

4.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS:

The learners and VTS expressed the view that time period to complete the primers is short. The test paper, according to learners, are understandable and easy.

4.11 : RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are being made after reviewing the learning outcomes of the TLC implemented by the Disha Social Organisation, Sultanpur Chilkana, Saharanpur:

1. It should be made essential for the VA to cover up the backlog of target learners who could not achieve NLM norms.

2. The VA may also be asked to cover those learners who attained only rudimentary literacy skills.
3. The VA needs to pay more serious attention to female and SC learners.
4. The emphasis to improve writing and arithmetic is needed.
5. The VA is required to reorient its efforts more seriously in those GSS which are SC dominated.
6. The VA should be asked to co-ordinate its TLC related activities with ZSS.

It is our view that unless VA is made accountable to ZSS, it would be difficult to expect from VA to restart the campaign again and cover the backlog.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN SAHARANPUR

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 9112

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 8540

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

2

16

4. PHASE = TWO PHASES

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = 12 MONTHS

CHAPTER V

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN SAHARANPUR

5.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

The Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti implemented TLC in two NPS. These NPS were Harpali and Islam Nagar. In Harpali, the agency identified 4002 target learners and it claimed that 3917 learners completed P-III. In Islam Nagar, 5110 target learners were identified and 4623 of them completed P-III. In this way, the total target learners of the agency were 9112, out of which 8540 learners or 93.72 per cent completed P-III.

It was decided to select sample learners for test from both NPS of Harpali and Islam Nagar. It was also decided to draw a sample of 7 per cent plus of total learners who completed P-III. This sample size of 7 per cent plus was thought to be adequate, manageable and in accordance with the guidelines of Arun Ghosh Committee which recommended a sample size of 5 to 10 per cent of learners completed P-III. The

Ghosh committee also recommended that at least 80 per cent of P-III learners in a sample village should be tested. We followed this guideline also.

Following the methodology described in Chapter I Jajwa GS having 320 P-III learners was selected. In this GS, 277 learners were tested which constituted 86.57 per cent of total P-III learners of this GS.

In the same way, Daidpura GS of Islam Nagar NP got selected. In this GS, 325 learners were tested. The percentage of tested learners in total P-III learners of this GS came to 85.98. At the combined level of both the GSS, 602 learners were tested which constituted 7.05 per cent of the total P-III learners of the VA. The details of target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been given in the Annexure V. The following was the sample design of study:

TABLE V.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY: GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Learners	Learners Completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy Learners
HARPALI	Jajwa	327	320	277	27
ISLAM NAGAR	Daidpura	425	378	325	33
TOTAL		752	698	602	60

5.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS: SEX-WISE:

A total of 602 learners were tested comprising of 277 learners of Jajwa GS of Harpali NP and 325 learners of Daidpura GS of Islam Nagar NP. Among the tested learners, 62.62 per cent constituted males and 37.38 per cent females. This representation of males and females in tested learners was also the characteristics of both the sample GSS. Out of the total tested learners, only 43.35 per cent attained NLM norms. The analysis revealed the 42.97 per cent of male and 44 per cent of female learners attained norms. In this way, the success rate of female learners was found to be better than male learners.

At the sample GSS level, 44.76 per cent of the tested learners in Jajwa GS achieved norms in comparison with 42.15 per cent of Daidpura GS. In Jajwa GS, percentage of males attaining norms was higher (47.09 per cent) than females (41.80 per cent) while in other GS of Daidpura, opposite trend was evident as reflected from Table V.2

5.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

Among the tested learners, 37.54 per cent belonged to SC and 62.46 per cent to OC. Though the proportions of OC learners were higher than SC learners in total sample and in each of the sample GS but Daidpura GS had higher percentage of SC learners (43.07 per cent) in tested learners in comparison with Jajwa GS (31.04 per cent) as was evident from the Table V.3.

**TABLE V.2 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS
ACCORDING TO SEX : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN,
SAHARANPUR**

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram- Sabha	Number Tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
HARPALI	Jajwa	155 (55.96)	122 (44.04)	277 (100.00)	73	51	124	47.09	41.80	44.76
ISLAM NAGAR	Daid- pura	222 (68.30)	103 (31.70)	325 (100.00)	89	48	137	40.09	46.60	42.15
TOTAL		377 (62.62)	225 (37.38)	602 (100.00)	162	99	261	42.97	44.00	43.35

Source : Based on Primary data

**TABLE V.3 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS
ACCORDING TO CASTE : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGHAN
SAHARANPUR**

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram- Sabha	Number Tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
HARPALI	Jajwa	86 (31.04)	191 (68.96)	277 (100.00)	38	86	124	44.18	45.02	44.76
ISLAM NAGAR	Daid- pura	140 (43.07)	185 (56.93)	325 (100.00)	59	78	137	42.14	42.16	42.15
TOTAL		226 (37.54)	376 (62.46)	602 (100.00)	97	164	261	42.92	43.61	43.35

Source : Based on Primary data

The table shows that the success rates of SC learners and OC learners had been more or less same (43 per cent) in the aggregate sample. The similar situation also reflected the GSS.

5.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti implemented Total Literacy Campaign in 2 NPS of the Saharanpur district. It identified 9112 illiterates as target learners. The VA claimed that out of total target learners of 9112, 8540 learners completed P-III. Hence, 572 learners could not complete P-III or dropped out. According to our test result, 56.65 per cent of 8540 P-III learners could not attain NLM norms. Therefore, a backlog of 5410 learners still remained which constituted 59.37 per cent of total target learners of the VA as the following Table V.4 showed:

TABLE V.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	9112
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	8540
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	572
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (56.65 per cent)	=	4838
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	5410
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	59.37 per cent

5.5 : RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED:

The classification of learners tested and total P-III learners was made according to the marks obtained by tested learners in four class intervals and results were shown in Table V.5.

It reflected from the table that 34.88 per cent of total P-III learners or 2979 learners of VA still need to complete the course as marks attained by them are in the range of 0 - 59 which indicated that they have acquired only rudimentary literacy skill. A substantial proportion of 21.77 per cent of total P-III learners or 1858 learners who secured marks between 60 - 69 can easily qualify to attain NLM norms if the VA puts a little effort. However, only 3703 learners of VA attained norms and can be termed as neo-literates.

TABLE V.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED : GRAMIN SAMAJ, KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN, SAHARANPUR

MARKS	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III Learners of VA
0 - 45	103	17.11	1461
50 - 59	107	17.77	1518
60 - 69	131	21.77	1858
70 +	261	43.35	3703
TOTAL	602	100.00	8540

5.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The percentages of tested learners who attained NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out in total tested learners according to sex to find out the areas of weakness. The table V.6 showed the proportions of males, females and total learners who attained norms in reading, writing and arithmetic.

It reflected from the table that writing had been the most difficult literacy skill for the learners. As far the male learners were concerned, 85.94 per cent attained norms in reading, 82.23 per cent in arithmetic and 50.93 per cent in writing. For the female learners, arithmetic was found to be the easiest area as 83.56 per cent of tested female learners attained norms in arithmetic in comparison with 81.78 per cent in reading and 45.78 per cent in writing. It appeared that male learners did better than female learners by 4.16 points in reading and 5.15 points in writing. However, in arithmetic females did better than males by 1.33 points.

At the sample GSS level, reading was easiest followed by arithmetic and writing for male and female learners of Daidpura GS and for male learners of Jajwa GS. However for the female learners of Jajwa GS arithmetic was easier than

TABLE V.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS : ACCORDING TO SEX GRAMIN SAMAJ
KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram- Sabha	Reading % of AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
HARPALI	Jajwa	89.68	79.51	85.20	58.06	43.44	51.62	87.10	83.61	85.56
ISLAM NAGAR	Daid- pura	83.33	84.47	83.70	45.95	48.54	46.77	78.83	83.50	80.31
TOTAL		85.94	81.78	84.39	50.93	45.78	49.00	82.23	83.56	82.72

* Attained Norms

Source : Based on Primary data

reading and writing. The variations in success rates between male and female learners of Jajwa GS were higher in reading and writing than in case of their fellow learners of Daidpura GS. However, difference in success rates of female and male learners was by 3.49 per cent in Jajwa GS and 4.67 per cent in Daidpura GS in arithmetic.

5.7 : SCCESS IN 3 RS : CASTE-WISE:

Since total tested learners were classified as SC and OC, therefore, we worked out the proportions of SC and OC learners attaining norms in reading, writing and arithmetic and results were placed in Table V.7.

TABLE V.7 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS 1 ACCORDING TO CASTE GRAMIN SAMAJ
KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram- Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
HARPALI	Jajwa	88.38	83.77	85.20	53.49	50.79	51.63	84.89	85.86	85.56
ISLAM NAGAR	Daid- pura	80.00	86.49	83.70	47.15	46.49	46.77	77.14	82.71	80.31
TOTAL		83.19	85.11	84.39	49.56	48.67	49.01	80.09	84.31	82.72

* Attained norms

Source : Based on Primary data

It became evident from the table that for SC and OC learners, reading was easiest followed by arithmetic and writing. Similar situation existed at GSS level. As far proportions of SC and OC learners attaining norms are concerned, OC showed better success than SC learners by 1.92 per cent in reading and 0.89 per cent in arithmetic. In writing SC learners attained norms more by 4.22 per cent than OC learners.

It further reflected that 86.49 per cent of OC learners attained norms in reading in comparison with 80 per cent of SC learners in Daidpur GS. Similarly the OC learners of this GS showed better success than SC learners in arithmetic

whereas in writing the level of success of both group was more or less same. The SC learners of Jajwa GS achieved better success than OC learners in reading and writing. In arithmetic the success rate of SC learners was same as that of OC learners.

5.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by tested learners in writing, reading and arithmetic further exposed the weak areas of tested learners. In view of this average marks obtained by the tested learners were computed and shown in Table V.8.

It reflected from the table that writing had been the most difficult followed by arithmetic and reading for the tested learners.

TABLE V.8 : MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:
GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	WRITING		READING		ARITHMETIC	
		Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obtai- ned	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obtai- ned	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obtai- ned
HARPALI	Jajwa	30	13.97	40	30.20	30	21.16
ISLAM NAGAR	Daidpura	30	13.20	40	29.04	30	19.45
TOTAL		30	13.56	40	29.58	30	20.24

Source : Based on primary data*

5.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The overall literacy performance of two sample GSS was obtained by giving +40 per cent weightage to the percentage of tested learners in P-III learners, -20 per cent weightage to percentage of proxy learners and +80 per cent weightage to the percentage of target learners attained NLM norms. In this way, a weighted score was obtained in respect of each of the sample GSS of Jajwa and Daidpura. The weighted score, thus, obtained was ranked according to highest and lowest score. The Jajwa GS got first rank as it obtained a weighted score of 64.01 as against Daidpura GS which remained on second position by getting a score of 58.15 points evident from Table V.9.

TABLE V.9 : RANKING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANCE : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI,
KHERA AFGAN, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Percentage of tested learners in P-III learners	Percentage of Proxy Learners	Percentage of learners attained norms in target learners	Weighted Score	Rank
Jajwa	86.56	9.75	37.92	64.01	First
Daidpura	85.98	10.16	32.24	58.15	Second
Weightage	+40%	-20%	+80%		

5.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

The following assessment was made in respect of certain aspects of Total Literacy campaign implemented by the Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saharanpur.

5.10.1 : VAs INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

It was observed that VA had been interested in Total Literacy Campaign. It was evident that VA had good rapport with village-people who told us that VA implemented the programme seriously.

5.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

The VA reported to us that it constituted committees at its own level and at GSS level to run the programme effectively. We found that three of the staff members were deputed exclusively to monitor the programme.

5.10.3 SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The supply of materials like Primers etc. had been adequate and in time. The VA supplied Urdu Primers to Muslim Learners.

5.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

We observed that VA laid emphasis on environmental building. It did extensive wall writings, pasted posters, distributed pamphlets and took out rallies and padyatras. The agency reported to have organised various awareness generation camps in many villages in which district officials also participated.

5.10.5 : TRAINING TO VTS:

The VT told us that they received training at the headquarter of VA. Some of the trainers received training at State Resource Centre, Lucknow.

5.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS:

The learners and VTS were in view that primers are difficult to learn within a short period of time. Many of them held the view that they forgot some lessons learnt and hence were not in a position to solve test papers. They were also in view that test papers were difficult.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following outcomes of TLC implemented by the Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Khera Afgan, Saharanpur lead us to make the following recommendations:

1. The VA must be asked to cover up the substantial backlog of around 60 per cent of its target learners.
2. The VA needs to give emphasis on the learning of male learners by way of persuading VTS to run classes in the evening or during off working hours.
3. The writing has appeared to be the most difficult area of literacy skill irrespective of male-female and SC - OC learners. The greater emphasis in this area is needed.
4. The VA should be made accountable to ZSS for its TLC - PLC efforts and it may co-ordinate its literacy efforts with ZSS.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION : GRAMIN SAMAJ
KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN
MUZAFFARNAGAR**

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 6117

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 5813

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

2

13

4. PHASE = TWO PHASES

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = 12 MONTHS

6. TEACHING STARTED

FIRST PHASE = OCT. 8, 1994

SECOND PHASE = JUNE 1, 1995

CHAPTER VI

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR

6.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

Gramin Samaj Kalyan Sansthan was assigned the task of implementation of the Total Literacy Campaign in two NPS of Mohd. pur Rai Singh and Hassainpur Kalan of the block Budhana, district Muzaffar Nagar. It identified 6117 target learners. The VA claimed that 5813 learners or 95.03 per cent completed P-III.

It was decided to select sample learners for test from both NPS. It was also decided to select a sample size of 7 per cent plus of total learners who completed P-III. This sample size of 7 per cent plus was adequate and in accordance with the guideline of Arun Ghosh Committee which recommended a sample size of 5-10 per cent of P-III learners. The Ghosh Committee also recommended to test 80 per cent of learners in a village. We followed these guidelines in this case.

Following the sampling technique as given in Chapter I, 221 learners from Mohd. pur Rai Singh and 218 learners from Hussainpur Kalan NPS were selected for test. From Mohd. pur Rai Singh NP, Kherigani GS and Khanpur GS from Hussainpur Kalan NP got selected. In Kherigani GS, 88.05 per cent of its total P-III learners were tested and in Khanpur GS, 85.16 per cent of its P-III learners were tested. The details of target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been given in Annexure - VI. The following was the sampling design of the study:

TABLE VI.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY: GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy Learners
MOHD. PUR RAI SINGH	Kherigani	272	251	221	41
HUSSAINPUR KALAN	Khanpur	260	256	218	42
TOTAL		532	507	439	83

6.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - SEX-WISE:

A total 439 learners were tested, out of which 221 learners were from Kherigani GS of Mohd. pur Rain Singh NP and 218 learners of Khanpur GS of Hussainpur Kalan NP. In

total tested learners, 55.81 per cent were males and 44.19 per cent were females. A similar pattern of male and female representation in tested learners was evident in sample GSS.

Among the tested learners, 46.70 per cent attained NLM norms in the aggregate sample. The proportions of males and females who attained norms were 48.16 per cent and 44.85 per cent respectively. The success rate of learners of Khanpur GS was 50.46 per cent in comparison with 42.99 per cent of Kherigani GS. In Khanpur GS performance of female learners was better (52.81 per cent) in comparison with female learners of Kheri-gani GS (38.10 per cent). The Table VI.2 showed the classification of sample learners and learners who attained norms according to sex.

TABLE VI.2 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO SEX
GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Pancyayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	NUMBER TESTED			NUMBER ATTAINED NORMS			% OF LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MOHD. PUR RAI SINGH	Kherigani	116 (52.48)	105 (47.52)	221 (100.00)	55	40	95	47.41	38.10	42.99
HUSSAINPUR KALAN	Khanpur	129 (59.17)	89 (40.83)	218 (100.00)	63	47	110	48.84	52.81	50.46
TOTAL		245 (58.81)	194 (44.19)	439 (100.00)	118	87	205	48.16	44.85	46.70

Source : Based on Primary data.

6.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

Among 439 tested learners, 302 or 68.80 per cent were of SC and 137 or 31.20 per cent of OC. The similar was the representation of SC and OC learners at the GSS level as give in Table VI.3.

It is evident from the table that 41.39 per cent of SC learners attained norms as against 58.40 per cent of OC learners. The similar pattern was evident at the GSS level. The performance of OC learners was quite high (72.47 per cent) in Khanpur GS in comparison with OC learners of Kherigani GS (44.12 per cent).

TABLE VI.3 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO CASTE : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	NUMBER TESTED			NUMBER ATTAINED NORMS			% OF LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
MOHD. PUR RAI SINGH	Kherigani	153 (69.23)	68 (30.77)	221 (100.00)	65	30	95	42.49	44.12	42.99
HUSSAINPUR KALAN	Khanpur	149 (68.35)	69 (31.65)	218 (100.00)	60	50	110	40.27	72.47	50.46
TOTAL		302 (68.80)	137 (31.20)	439 (100.00)	125	80	205	41.39	58.40	46.70

Source : Based on Primary data

6.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The Gramin Samaj Kalyan Sansthan implemented TLC in 2 NPS of the Muzaffarnagar district. It set a target of 6117 learners. Among the tested learners, 5813 learners completed P-III. Thus, 304 learners could not complete or dropped out. According to our test result, 3098 learners or 53.3 per cent could of P-III learners not qualify. Thus, 3402 learners remained as illiterate who constituted 55.62 per cent of the total target learners of VA as is evident in the following Table VI.4:

TABLE VI.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	6117
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	5813
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	304
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (53.3 Per cent)	=	3098
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	3402
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	55.62 Per cent

6.5 : RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED::

The learners tested and total P-III learners of the agency were classified according to marks obtained by tested learners in four class intervals of the marks and results were placed in Table-VI.5.

TABLE VI.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED: GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR

MARKS	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III Learners of V.A.
0 - 49	108	24.60	1430
50 - 59	47	10.70	622
60 - 69	79	18.00	1046
70 +	205	46.70	2715
TOTAL	439	100.00	5813

It is evident from the table that 35.30 per cent of the learners or 2052 P-III learners obtained marks in between 0 - 59 which indicated that these learners attained only rudimentary literacy skills. 18.00 per cent or 1046 learners received 60 - 69 marks. Thus, 2715 learners of VA achieved the desired literacy.

6.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The sex-wise percentage of learners who attained NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out and results were shown in Table VI.6.

TABLE VI.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS : ACCORDING TO SEX : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	READING % AN*			WRITING % AN			ARITHMETIC % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MOHD. PUR RAI SINGH	Kherigani	75.00	74.28	74.66	56.03	54.28	55.20	69.82	65.71	67.87
HUSSAINPUR KALAN	Khanpur	79.6	77.52	78.44	58.91	65.16	61.46	73.64	71.91	72.93
TOTAL		77.14	75.77	76.53	57.55	59.27	58.31	71.83	68.55	70.38

* Attained Norms

Source: Based on Primary data

It is evident that writing had been the weakest area for males, females and total learners in the aggregate sample as well as in case of learners of each of the sample GS of Kherigani and Khanpur. The difference in attainment of norms between male and female learners was of 1.37 per cent in reading and 3.28 per cent in arithmetic. In writing, female learners attained norms more than male learners by 1.72 per cent.

6.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : CASTE-WISE:

Since tested learners were classified as SC and OC, the proportions of SC and OC learners who attained NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked and placed in the table VI.7.

TABLE VI.7 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS : ACCORDING TO CASTE : GRAMIN SAMAJ
KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	READING % AN*			WRITING % AN			ARITHMETIC % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
MOHD. PUR RAI SINGH	Kherigani	76.47	70.58	74.66	47.05	73.52	55.20	67.32	69.11	67.87
HUSSAINPUR KALAN	Khanpur	74.49	86.95	78.44	51.00	84.05	61.46	62.41	95.65	72.93
TOTAL		75.50	78.83	76.53	49.00	78.83	58.31	64.90	82.48	70.38

* Attained Norms

Source: Based on Primary data

The table indicated that learners of OC in comparison with learners of SC attained norms more by 3.33 per cent in reading, by 29.83 per cent in writing and by 17.58 per cent in arithmetic in total sample. The better success rate of OC learners in comparison with SC learners was also evident in case of both GSS in reading, writing and arithmetic except in reading in which the performance of SC learners of Kherigani GS was found to be better by 5.89 per cent than of OC learners.

6.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in writing, reading and arithmetic also indicated the areas of weakness of the learners. We have computed the average marks obtained by the tested learners and shown in Table VI.8.

It become evident from the table that writing was the most difficult followed by reading and arithmetic for the total sample learners as well as learners of each of the sample GS.

TABLE VI.8: MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-- Sabha	Maxi- mum Marks	Ave- rage Marks obtain- ed	Maxi- mum Marks	Ave- rage Marks obtain- ed	Maxi- mum Marks	Ave- rage Marks obtain- ed
MOHD. PUR RAI SINGH	Kherigani	30	13.73	40	25.15	30	19.42
HUSSAINPUR KALAN	Khanpur	30	13.23	40	24.41	30	19.71
TOTAL		30	13.49	40	24.79	30	19.57

Source : Based on Primary data

6.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The overall literacy performance of two sample GSS was assessed by giving +40 per cent weightage to the percentage of tested learners in P-III learners, -20 per cent weightage to the percentage of proxy learners and +80 per cent weightage to the percentage of target learners who attained NLM norms. In this way, a weighted score was arrived at for Kherigani GS and Khanpur GS. The weighted score, thus, obtained was given first and second rank according to the score. The highest score was given first rank and lowest score the second. The Khanpur GS got the score of 70.58 and Kherigani GS obtained the score of 65.9. Thus the performance of Khanpur GS was better than Kherigani GS as reflected from the Table VI.9.

TABLE VI.9 : RANKING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANE : GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Perce- tage of tested learners in P-III learners	Perce- tage of Proxy learners	Perce- tage of learners attained norms in target learners	Weighted Score	Rank
Kherigani	88.05	18.56	42.99	65.9	Second
Khanpur	85.16	19.27	50.46	70.58	First
Weightage	+40%	-20%	+80%		

6.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

We had the following assessment about the various aspects of Total Literacy Campaign implemented by the Gramin Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Muzaffarnagar.

6.10.1 : VA's INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

We observed that though the VA was interested to implement Total Literacy Campaign in the initial period but its efforts slowed down as the campaign moved on.

6.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

We observed that VA constituted committees at its own level and at GSS level to run the programme.

6.10.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The supply of teaching materials was observed to be satisfactory.

6.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

It was observed that VA took some steps for environmental buildings.

6.10.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

The VA reported to us that it provided training to VTS. VTS revealed during the discussion that they received training at VAs office.

6.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS:

The learners and VTS were generally in view that time duration to complete primers are short. If the time is increased, then primers can be comprehended easily. Test papers, according to them, were also difficult.

6.11 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are being made after reviewing the learning outcomes of the TLC project implemented by Gramin Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Muzaffar Nagar:

1. It may be made compulsory for the VA to complete the target by covering a backlog of around 56 per cent of its target learners.
2. Though it becomes essential for VA to improve the implementation of its TLC project in general but the improvement in the literacy skills of SC learners needs to be taken more seriously.
3. The improvement in the writing skill is required for all categories of learners but improvement in arithmetic along with writing of SC learners is also needed.

4. The VA need to redefine the strategy of its TLC-PLC implementation for achieving desired results in terms of training of VTS etc.
5. The VA should be asked to co-ordinate its literacy efforts with ZSS and ZSS may be authorised for monitoring and evaluation.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION: KHADI
GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR,
UDHAMSINGH NAGAR**

1. TARGET LEARNERS - 13913

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III - 13408

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

2

16

4. PHASE - THREE PHASES

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING - 18 MONTHS

6. TEACHING STARTED

FIRST PHASE - JANUARY 1, 1994

SECOND PHASE - JULY 1, 1994

THIRD PHASE - JANUARY 1, 1995

CHAPTER VII

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS: KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR, UDHAMSINGH NAGAR

7.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

The Khadi Gramodyog Niketan implemented Total Literacy Campaign in two NPS. These NPS were Khadakpur Devipura and Banskhera. The agency set a target of 13913 learners and as per its data, 13408 learners or 96.37 per cent completed P-III.

It was decided to select sample learners for testing from both NPS. It was also decided that sample size would be around 7 per cent plus total learners completed P-III. This sample size was considered to be adequate and in accordance with the guidelines of Arun Ghosh Committee which recommended that a sample size of the TLC evaluation should normally be between 5 to 10 per cent of the total P-III learners.

The one NP was Khadakpur Devipura. It had 6027 target learners and agency reported that out of 6027 target learners, 5914 learners completed P-III. This NP had 7 GSS. Following the methodology as described in Chapter I, the Kachanal Gusani GS got selected. It had 700 target learners

and 689 P-III learners. A total of 557 learners turned up for the test whose proportion in total P-III learners of this GS was 80.84 per cent.

The other NP was the Banskhera which had 7886 target learners and 7494 P-III learners. These learners were spread in 9 GSS. Adopting the similar methodology as was done in case of earlier NP, the Dhakiya Gulabo GS got selected. It had 710 target learners and 704 learners completed P-III. Out of 704 P-III learners, 570 learners were put to test. The selected learners constituted 80.97 per cent of total P-III learners of the sample GS.

Thus, a total of 1127 learners who completed P-III were selected as sample and tested. The sample learners constituted 8.41 per cent of the total P-III learners of the VA. The details of the target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been shown in Annexure-VII. The sample design of the study was as under:

TABLE VII.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY : KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR, UDHAM SINGH NAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy Learners
KHADAKPUR DEVIPURA	Kachanal Gusain	700	689	557	19
BANSKHERA	Dhakiya Gulabo	710	704	570	23
TOTAL		1410	1393	1127	42

7.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - SEX-WISE:

A total of 1127 learners were tested. Among tested learners, males constituted 23.69 per cent and females 76.31 per cent. A similar pattern of male-female representation was evident at GSS level.

The test results as shown in Table VII.2 indicated that 73.65 per cent learners attained norms. 86.14 per cent of male learners and 67.77 per cent of female learners attained norms. At the GSS level, male as well as female learners of Kachanal Gusain GS showed better success than the learners of Dhakiya Gulabo.

TABLE VII.2 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO SEX : KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR, UDHAM SINGH NAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KHADAKPUR DEVIPURA	Kachanal Gosain	159 (28.55)	398 (71.45)	557 (100.00)	146	279	425	91.83	70.10	76.30
BANSKHERA	Dhakiya-Gulabo	108 (18.95)	462 (81.05)	570 (100.00)	84	321	405	77.78	69.48	71.05
TOTAL		267 (23.69)	860 (76.31)	1127 (100.00)	230	600	830	86.14	69.77	73.65

Source: Based on Primary data.

7.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

Among the total 1127 learners tested, 28.13 per cent were SC and 71.87 per cent OC learners. This pattern was common in both the GSS as Table VII.3 showed.

It is reflected from the table that 69.40 per cent of SC learners attained norms as against 75.31 per cent of OC learners who achieved norms. However at the GSS level, the success rates were found to be different. In Dhakiya Gulabo GS, 76.07 per cent of SC learners achieved norms in comparison with 69.04 per cent of OC learners. In Kachanal Gusain GS, SC learners could not achieve better success than OC learners as only 62.34 per cent of SC learners achieved norms as against 81.64 per cent of OC learners.

TABLE VII.3 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO CASTE: KHADI GRAMPDYOG NIKETAN, JAB-PUR, UDHAM SINGH NAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
KHADAKPUR DEVIPURA	Kachanal Gosain	154 (27.65)	403 (72.35)	557 (100.00)	96	329	425	62.34	81.64	76.30
BANSKHERA	Dhakiya-Gulabo	163	407	570	124	281	405	76.07	69.04	71.05
TOTAL		317 (28.13)	810 (71.87)	1127 (100.00)	220	610	830	69.40	75.31	73.65

Source: Based on Primary data.

7.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The Khadi Gramodyog Niketan implemented TLC in 2 NPS of the Udham Singh Nagar (previously known as district Nainital). The VA set a target of 13913 learners who were to be made literate through the literacy campaign. Out of these target learners, the agency claimed that 13408 learners completed P-III. In this way, 505 learners could not complete P-III. Out of the total P-III learners i.e. 13408, 26.35 per cent or 3533 learners failed to achieve NLM norms on the basis of test conducted by us. Therefore, a backlog of 4038 learners or 29.02 per cent of total target learners of the agency still remained as is evident from the following Table VII.4.

TABLE VII.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	13913
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	13408
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	505
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (26.35 PER CENT)	=	3533
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	4038
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	29.02 PER CENT

7.5 : RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED:

The total marks obtained by tested learners were classified into four groups and tested learners in each group were counted as given in Table VII.5. The proportion of learners in each group was worked out by taking total tested learners as 100. On the basis of proportion in each range, the total P-III learners of VA were classified.

The table showed that 18.28 per cent or 2451 learners obtained marks between 0 - 59 which indicated that these learners attained only rudimentary literacy skill. 8.07 per cent or 1082 learners attained 60 - 69 marks and can easily qualify to attain norms if they make little effort. Thus 9875 learners of VA achieved norms and can be called as neo-literates.

TABLE VII.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED:
KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR, UDHAM SINGH NAGAR

MARKS	Number of of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III learners of of VA
0 - 49	113	10.03	1345
50 - 59	93	8.25	1106
60 - 69	91	8.07	1082
70 +	830	73.65	9875
TOTAL	1127	100.00	13408

7.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The sex-wise proportions of tested learners attaining NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out to assess the weak areas of literacy and the results have been shown in Table VII.6.

The table revealed that writing was most difficult for learners as 83.50 per cent of them attained norms in writing in comparison with 92.01 per cent in reading and 89.09 per cent in arithmetic. Writing has appeared to be the most difficult area for both the males and females. The table showed that proportions of males and females who achieved norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were higher in both the GSS.

TABLE VII.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS - ACCORDING TO SEX:
KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR, UDHAM SINGH
NAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KHADAKPUR DEVIPURA	Kachanal Gosain	93.08	94.72	94.26	91.82	85.43	87.25	95.60	91.21	92.46
BANSKHERA	Dhakiya- Gulabo	89.82	89.83	89.83	79.63	79.87	79.83	85.19	85.93	85.79
TOTAL		91.76	92.09	92.01	86.89	82.44	83.50	91.39	88.37	89.09

* Attained norms

Source: Based on Primary data.

7.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS: CASTE-WISE:

The proportions of learners belonging to SC and OC who attained NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out and shown in Table VII.7.

It is reflected from the table that the arithmetic and writing had been the weak areas for learners of SC while writing was found to be the most difficult for the learners of OC in the total sample. For SC learners of Kachanal Gusain GS arithmetic was most difficult followed by writing and reading. The writing was found to be the weakest area for the learners of OC in both GSS. The percentages of tested learners of SC and OC who attained NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic indicated a comparative lower performance in Dhakiya Gulabo GS in comparison with Kachanal Gusain GS.

TABLE VII.7 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS - ACCORDING TO CASTE
KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR, UDHAM SINGH NAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
KHADAKPUR DEVIPURA	Kachanal Gasain	95.46	93.80	94.26	92.85	85.11	87.25	86.36	94.79	92.46
BANSKHERA	Dhakiya Gulabo	92.64	88.70	89.83	82.20	78.86	79.83	87.73	85.01	85.79
TOTAL		94.01	91.24	92.01	87.38	81.98	83.50	87.07	89.88	89.09

* Attained norms

Source : Based on Primary data.

7.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in writing, reading and arithmetic again indicated the areas of weakness of learners. We computed the average marks obtained by the tested learners in writing, reading and arithmetic in case of both the sample GSS and results have been placed in Table VII.8.

It reflected from the table that for the learners writing was the most difficult followed by arithmetic and reading. Therefore, agency should lay greater emphasis on the improvement of writing of learners. This table also

TABLE VII.8: MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS : KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR, UDHAM SINGH NAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	WRITING		READING		ARITHMETIC	
		Maximum Marks	Average marks obtained	Maximum Marks	Average Marks obtained	Maximum Marks	Average Marks obtained
KHADAKPUR DEVIPURA	Kachanal Gasain	30	17.94	40	29.42	30	23.73
BANSKHERA	Dhakiya Gulabo	30	17.44	40	28.36	30	20.28
TOTAL		30	17.69	40	28.89	30	21.99

Source : Based on Primary data.

indicated the poor performance of learners of Dhakiya Gulabo GS in comparison with the learners of Kachanal Gusain GS as the learners of Dhakiya Gulabo obtained lower average marks in writing, reading and arithmetic in comparison with the learners of Kachanal Gasain GS.

7.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The overall literacy performance of two sample GSS was judged from the percentage of tested learners in P-III learners, percentage of proxy learners and the percentage of learners attained norms in target learners. A weightage of +40 per cent was given to the percentage of tested learners, -20 per cent to the percentage of proxy learners and + 80 per cent to the percentage of learners attained norms in target learners as given in Table VII.9. A weighted score was obtained in case of sample GSS which was given the first and second rank on the basis of score value. The higher score value was given first rank and lowest value the second rank. The Kachanal Gosain GS achieved highest score and hence first position was given to this GS. This finding substantiated the earlier findings which indicated that Kachanal Gosain GS demonstrated better performance in literacy campaign in comparison with Dhakiya Gulabo GS.

TABLE VII.9 : RANKING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANCE : KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JAS-PUR, UDHAM SINGH NAGAR

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Percentage of tested learners in P-III learners	Percentage of Proxy Learners	Percentage of Learners attained norms in target learners	Weighted score	Rank
Kachanal Gosain	80.84	3.41	60.71	80.22	First
Dhakiya Gulabo	80.97	4.03	57.04	77.21	Second
Weightage	+40%	-20%	+80%		

7.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

We had following observations regarding the implementation of various aspects of Total Literacy Campaign Project by the Khadi Gramodyog Niketan, Udham Singh Nagar:

7.10.1 : VAA INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

The discussion with the Secretary of the VA and its office bearers indicated their overall interest in the campaign. It was observed by us that Secretary of the agency remained seriously interested in the TLC campaign and involved District Adult Education Officer, BDO and Zila Parishad Chairman in the Campaign.

7.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

The VA reported that it launched effective environmental building campaign before implementing Total Literacy Campaign. It constituted two types of committees: one at the VA level consisting of a Chairman, Secretary and Co-ordinator and other village level committees consisting of Gram Pradhans, Supervisors and VTS. The VA informed that 16 village level committees were constituted.

7.10.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The discussion with learners and VTS indicated that the supply of materials like primers etc. was satisfactory.

7.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

Since considerable time has elapsed between the end of campaign and this evaluation, we did not find any sign of environmental building as reported by the VA. However, VA reported to us that it laid much emphasis over environment building before launching the campaign. The agency had four films on education which were widely screened in the project area. Besides, awareness about adult education was generated through Natak and Geet. Slogan writings and posters were also extensively used as measures of environment building.

7.10.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

It appeared to us that VA had been serious about training of VTS. It reported to us that training was given to VTS at the headquarter of the VA. Among VTS, sizeable number of trained female VTS were also involved.

7.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS:

The agency, learners and VTS expressed the view that primers are difficult to complete for a illiterate during the specified time. The test papers and norms set by the National Literacy Mission are difficult.

7.11 : RECOMMENDATIONS:

A review of the learning outcomes as analysed above leads us to make the following suggestions:

1. No doubt the learning outcomes achieved by the VA are satisfactory. However, around 30 per cent backlog of target learners still need to be completed by the VA.
2. The improvement in the learning skills of female and SC learners is required.
3. The improvement in the writing skill of learners in general and in writing and arithmetic skills of SC learners in particular needs to be brought about.

4. The inter-GSS variations in literacy performance are to be examined by the VA. The VA should concentrate its efforts vigorously in those villages where the campaign could not achieve the desired level of success.
5. The VA should be made accountable to ZSS for covering the backlog and should be asked to co-ordinate its TLC-PLC efforts with ZSS.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION: NAV
CHETNA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH
SITAPUR**

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 6113

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 5464

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

2

17

4. PHASE = TWO PHASES

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = 12 MONTHS

CHAPTER VIII

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS : NAV CHETNA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH SITAPUR

8.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

Nav Chetna Vikas Samiti implemented TLC in the two NPS of Mohkampur and Badhayya of Mishrikh block, district Sitapur, U.P. It identified 6113 target learners and 5464 learners or 89.38 per cent completed P-III.

It was decided to select sample learners for testing from both NPS. It was also decided to select a sample of 7 per cent plus of the learners completed P-III. Following the methodology as described in Chapter I, Laskarpur GS in Mohkampur NP and Phulwara GS in Badhayya NP were selected. Laskar GS had 218 P-III learners and 183 learners were tested. Phulwara GS had 265 P-III learners and 229 learners were tested. In this way, a total 412 P-III learners of the VA were tested, who constituted 7.54 per cent of the total P-III learners of VA.

In Annexure - VIII, details of target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been shown. The sample design of the study was as under:

TABLE VIII.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY : NAV CHETNA
VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy lear- ners
1. MOHKAMPUR	Laskarpur	241	218	183	24
2. BADHAYYA	Phulwara	284	265	229	31
TOTAL		525	483	412	55

8.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - SEX-WISE:

A total of 412 P-III learners were tested. Among the tested learners, 309 learners or 75 per cent were males and 103 learners or 25 per cent were females. The learners tested and attained norms by sex have been shown in the Table VIII.2.

TABLE VIII.2: CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS
ACCORDING TO SEX : NAV CHETNA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of Gram-Sabha	Number tested			Number attained Norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MOHKAMPUR	Laskarpur	136 (74.32)	47 (25.68)	183 (100.00)	72	15	87	52.94	31.92	47.54
BADHAYYA	Phulwara	173 (75.55)	56 (24.45)	229 (100.00)	106	17	123	61.27	30.36	53.71
TOTAL		309 (75.00)	103 (25.00)	412 (100.00)	178	32	210	56.60	31.07	50.97

Source : Based on primary data.

The table showed that 50.97 per cent of total tested learners attained norms. 56.60 per cent of male learners and 31.07 per cent of female learners attained norms. At the sample GSS level, male and female representation in tested learners and attainment of norms were similar to one observed at the aggregate level.

8.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

Among the total 412 learners tested, 185 learners or 44.90 per cent belonged to SC and 227 learners or 55.10 per cent belonged to OC. Thus the proportion of SC learners was less than half of the total tested learners.

The number and proportions of SC and OC learners tested and attained norms have been given in the Table VIII.3. The

TABLE VIII.3: CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO CASTE I NAV CHETNA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of Gram-Babha	Number tested			Number attained Norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
MOHKAMPUR	Laskarpur	53 (28.96)	130 (71.04)	183 (100.00)	21	66	87	39.62	50.77	47.54
BADHAYYA	Phulwara	132 (57.64)	97 (42.36)	229 (100.00)	59	64	123	44.70	65.98	53.71
TOTAL		185 (44.90)	227 (55.10)	412 (100.00)	80	130	210	43.24	57.27	50.97

Source : Based on primary data.

table showed that 43.24 per cent of SC learners achieved norms in comparison with 57.27 per cent of OC learners. Higher proportions of SC learners attaining norms were also evident at the sample GSS level.

8.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The Nav Chetna Vikas Samiti implemented TLC in two NPS of Mishrikh block, district Sitapur, U.P. It had a target of 6113 learners and 5464 learners completed P-III. On the basis of our test result, 2679 learners or 49.03 per cent of total P-III learners of VA failed to attain norms. In this way, 649 learners who dropped out or could not complete P-III and 2679 learners who failed to attain norms remained as backlog. The backlog learners who were 3328 in numbers constituted 54.44 per cent of the target learners of VA as evident from Table VIII.4.

TABLE VIII.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	6113
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	5464
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	649
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (36.64 Per cent)	=	2679
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	3328
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	54.44 Per cent

8.5: RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED:

The classification of the sample learners and total P-III learners of VA was made in five marks groups as given in Table VIII.5.

It is evident from the table that 42.72 per cent or 2334 learners achieved marks between 0 - 59 which indicated that these learners attained only rudimentary literacy skills. 6.31 per cent or 345 learners attained 60-69 marks. Hence these learners can easily achieve norms if their learning is improved. Only 50.97 per cent or 2785 learners attained norms and call be called neo-literates.

TABLE VIII.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED:
NAV CHETANA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

MARKS	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III learners of V.A.
0 - 49	125	30.34	1658
50 - 59	51	12.38	676
60 - 69	26	6.31	345
70+	210	50.97	2785
TOTAL	412	100.00	5464

8.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The proportions of male and female learners attaining norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out and shown in Table VIII.6

The table showed that 76.46 per cent of sample learners attained norms in reading as compared to 61.17 per cent in arithmetic and 55.58 per cent in writing. The proportion of male learners attaining norms in comparison with female learners were higher in all three areas of literacy skills. The difference between male and female learners attaining norms was by 2.26 per cent in reading, 27.51 per cent in writing and 14.23 per cent in arithmetic. Hence, the writing was most difficult in general and for the female learners in particular. The similar situation was also evident at the GSS level.

TABLE VIII.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO SEX I NAV CHETNA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MOHKAMPUR	Laskarpur	76.47	74.47	75.96	61.76	34.04	54.64	65.44	40.43	59.02
BADHAYYA	Phulwara	77.46	75.00	76.86	63.00	35.71	56.33	64.16	58.93	62.88
TOTAL		77.02	74.76	76.46	62.46	34.95	55.58	64.72	50.49	61.17

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

8.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : CASTE-WISE:

The proportion of SC and OC learners attaining norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out and shown in Table VIII.7.

The table revealed that writing was the most difficult followed by arithmetic and reading for SC as well as OC learners. The percentages of OC learners who attained norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were higher than SC learners. The difference was of 2.39 per cent in reading, 10.62 per cent in writing and 4.07 per cent in arithmetic. The similar pattern was also seen at the GSS level.

TABLE VIII.7: SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO CASTE: NAY CHETANA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
MOHKAMPUR	Laskarpur	71.70	77.69	75.96	50.94	56.15	54.64	58.49	59.23	59.02
BADHAYYA	Phulwara	76.52	77.32	76.86	49.24	65.98	56.33	59.09	68.04	62.88
TOTAL		75.14	77.53	76.46	49.73	60.35	55.58	58.92	62.99	61.17

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

8.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in reading, writing and arithmetic were computed and shown in Table VIII.8.

It is evident from the table that writing was the most difficult literacy skill followed by the arithmetic and reading for the total sample learners as well as the learners of both the sample GSS.

TABLE VIII.8: MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS: NAV CHETANA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayats	Name of the Gram-Sabha	READING		WRITING		ARITHMETIC	
		Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined
MOHKAMPUR	Laskarpur	40	25.38	30	15.00	30	16.77
BADHAYYA	Phulwara	40	26.06	30	15.89	30	16.78
TOTAL		40	25.76	30	15.49	30	16.77

Source: Based on primary data

8.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The overall literacy performance of each of the sample GSS was assessed to identify the GS which showed bet performance. It was worked out on the basis of three

indicators: (i) percentage of tested learners in P-III learners, (ii) percentage of proxy learners and (iii) the percentage of learners attained norms in target learners by giving weightage of +40 per cent, -20 per cent and +80 per cent to these indicators respectively. These weights were used in the Manual - How to Evaluate Learning Outcomes of Total Literacy Campaigns by Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed. The weighted score, thus, obtained was given first or second position on the basis of score value. The weighted score with highest value was given first rank and the weighted score with lowest value was given second rank as shown in Table VIII.9.

TABLE VIII.9: RANKING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANCE: NAV CHETNA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Percentage of tested learners in P-III learners	Percentage of Proxy learners	Percentage of learners attained norms in target learners	Weighted score	Rank
Laskarpur	83.94	13.11	36.10	59.83	Second
Phulwara	86.41	13.54	43.31	66.50	First
Weightage	+40	-20	+80		

It is evident from the table that the performance of Phulwara GS in literacy achievements was the best.

8.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

We had following observations regarding the implementation of various aspects of TLC project by the Nav Chetna Vikas Samiti, Mishrikh, Sitapur.

8.10.1 : VAs INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

We observed that the Secretary of VA did not take interest in the campaign. Though some of the persons were deputed for the implementation but these persons were not well versed with the aims and objectives of the campaign.

3.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

As the discussion with the officials of the VA, learners and VTS revealed that the campaign was not organised in a systematic manner.

8.10.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The supply of materials like primers etc. was found to be satisfactory.

8.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

Environment building measures taken by the VA appeared to be unsatisfactory.

8.10.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

Identification of motivated VTs was not done properly by the VA. Training to VTS was also not provided properly.

8.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS

The learners and VTs were in view that primers and test papers are difficult.

8.11 : RECOMMENDATIONS:

A review of learning outcomes of the Total Literacy Campaign implemented by the Nav chetna Vikas Samiti, Mishrikh, Sitapur leads to make the following recommendations:

1. The VA may be asked to cover the backlog of around 55 per cent of its target learners.
2. The VA needs to give emphasis on the improvement of learning skills of females and scheduled castes learners.
3. The improvement in the writing skill of the learners is needed.
4. The VA needs to reorient its TLC efforts in those GSS where campaign could not achieve desired success.
5. The VA should be made accountable to ZSS for covering the backlog of TLC and for implementation of the PLC phase.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION: NISHAT
SHIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI
NAINITAL**

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 7419

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 7173

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

2

24

4. PHASE = TWO PHASES

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = 12 MONTHS

6. TEACHING STARTED

FIRST PHASE = APRIL 01, 1994 TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1994

SECOND PHASE = JUNE 01, 1994 TO
DECEMBER 31, 1994

CHAPTER IX

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATION: NISHAT SHIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI, NAINITAL

9.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

Nishat Siksha Samiti implemented TLC the in two NPS of Bamori and Jeevanandpur of Haldwani block, district Nainital. It set a target of 7458 learners. Out of the total target learners, 7173 learners or 96.17 per cent completed P-III.

It was decided to select sample learners for testing from both NPS. It was also decided that the sample size would be 7 per cent plus, in accordance with the guidelines of the Arun Ghosh Committee which recommended a sample size of 5-10 per cent of learners completed P-III. We also followed the guideline of the Ghosh Committee which recommended that at least 80 per cent of the P-III learners in a sample village should be tested.

Bamori was the one NP which had 4265 target learners and 4071 P-III learners spread in 10 GSS. Following the methodology described in Chapter I, Himmatpur GS was selected. In this GS, 360 learners had completed P-III, Out of which 288 learners were tested. Hence, the tested learners constituted 80 per cent of total P-III learners of this GS.

The other NP was Jeevanandpur. This NP had 3193 target learners and 3102 P-III learners. Following similar methodology as adopted in case of Bamori NP, Ram Deeh Choti GS was selected. Ram Deeh Choti GS had 326 target learners, out of which 320 learners had completed P-III. Out of the total P-III learners, 275 learners were tested. The tested learners constituted 85.94 per cent of total P-III learners of this GS.

In this way, 563 learners of the agency were tested which constituted 7.85 per cent of total P-III learners of the agency. In the Annexure - IX, details of target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been shown. The following was the sampling design of the study:

TABLE IX.1: SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY: NISHAT SIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy Learners
BAMORI	Himmatpur	379	360	288	11
JEEVANANDPUR	Ramdeeh Choti	326	320	275	7
TOTAL		705	608	563	18

9.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - SEX-WISE:

A total of 563 learners were tested. Among the tested learners, males constituted 26.29 per cent and females 73.71 per cent. The higher turnout of females for testing in both the GSS is in accordance to the basic feature of U.P. hills where males out-migrate generally and females remain in the villages.

The results of the test as given in Table IX.2 showed that only 44.91 per cent of tested learners could obtain NLM norms. 35.81 per cent males attained norms in comparison with 48.19 per cent females. At the GSS level, 21.78 per cent of males achieved norms as compared to 58.29 per cent of females in Himmatpur GS. On the contrary in Ramdeeh Choti GS 65.96 per cent of the males achieved norms in comparison with 39.91 per cent females.

TABLE IX.2 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS
ACCORDING TO SEX : NISHAT SHIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya- Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number Tested			Number Attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JEEVANAND PUR	Ramdeeh Choti	47 (17.09)	228 (82.91)	275 (100.00)	31	91	122	65.96	39.91	44.36
BAMORI	Himmatpur	101 (35.07)	187 (64.93)	288 (100.00)	22	109	131	21.78	58.29	45.49
TOTAL		148 (26.29)	415 (73.71)	563 (100.00)	53	200	253	35.81	48.19	44.91

Source : Based on Primary Data.

9.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

The table IX.3 showed that out of 563 learners tested, 285 or 50.62 per cent belonged to the SC and 278 or 49.38 per cent belonged to the OC. In Himmatpur GS, more than half of the tested learners belonged to the SC and in Ram Deeh Choti GS more than half of the tested learners were belonged to the OC.

The NLM norms attained by the tested learners of SC and OC indicated that 45.96 per cent of SC learners achieved norms in comparison with 43.88 per cent of the OC learners. At the GS level, the success rate of SC and OC learners was found to be the same in Himmatpur GS while in Ram Deeh Choti GS, the SC learners showed greater success as 47.11 per cent of them achieved NLM norms in comparison with 42.21 per cent of OC learners.

TABLE IX.3 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO CASTE I NISHAT SHIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number Tested			Number Attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
JEEVANAND PUR	Ramdeeh Choti	121 (44.00)	154 (56.00)	275 (100.00)	57	65	122	47.11	42.21	44.36
BAMORI	Himmatpur	164 (56.94)	124 (43.06)	288 (100.00)	74	57	131	45.12	45.97	45.49
TOTAL		285 (58.62)	278 (49.38)	563 (100.00)	131	122	253	45.96	43.88	44.94

Source : Based on Primary Data.

9.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The Nishat Siksha Samiti implemented TLC in two NPS of the Haldwani block of Nainital district. It set a target of 7419 learners. Out of these, the agency reported that 7173 learners completed P-III. On the basis of our test results, 3949 learners did not qualify to attain the NLM norms. Therefore, a backlog of 4196 learners remained which included 247 learners who had dropped out and 3949 learners who did not qualify as Table IX.4 showed.

TABLE IX.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

Target learners	=	7419
Learners completed P-III	=	7172
Learners did not complete P-III	=	247
Learners did not qualify (55.06 per cent)	=	3949
Total backlog	=	4196
Total backlog as percentage of total target learners	=	56.56 per cent

9.5 : RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED :

The marks obtained by the tested learners were classified into four categories of 0-49 marks 50-59 marks, 60-69 marks and 70 and above marks as given in the Table-IX.5. The proportion of learners in each range was worked out

TABLE IX.5 : CLASSIFICATIONS OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED

MARKS	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III learners of VA
0 - 49	230	40.85	2930
50 - 59	49	8.70	624
60 - 69	31	5.51	395
70 +	253	44.94	3223
TOTAL	563	100.00	7172

by taking total tested learners as 100. On the basis of proportion in each range, total number of P-III learners of the VA were classified.

As is evident from the table that 49.55 per cent or 3554 of the learners obtained marks between 0 - 59. It means that these learners attained only rudimentary literacy skills. 5.51 per cent or 395 learners obtained marks between 60 - 69. Hence these learners can easily attain NLM norms if little effort is put in by the V.A. On the whole only 3223 learners attained norms and can be called neo-literates.

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9.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

Writing was found to be most difficult skill for tested learners as only 46 per cent of them could achieve NLM norms in writing as against 61.81 per cent in arithmetic and 65.54 per cent in reading. Writing was evidently the toughest for both males and females of both GSS. As far as the performance of males and females across both the GSS in 3 RS is concerned, male learners did better than female learners in reading in Rampur Choti, while female learners did better than male learners in Himmatpur GS in reading. There was a similar trend in the success rates of both males and females in writing and arithmetic in both GSS. In general, it was observed that the proportion of males achieving NLM norms were higher than females in Rampur Choti, while opposite was the case in Himmatpur G.S in all the three areas of literacy skills as shown in Table IX.6.

TABLE IX.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS : NISAT SHIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JEEVANAND PUR	Rampur Choti	74.47	60.53	50.18	61.70	42.98	46.18	59.57	59.21	59.27
BAMORI	Himmatpur	29.70	88.77	68.06	10.89	64.71	45.83	29.70	82.89	64.24
TOTAL		43.93	73.25	65.54	27.03	52.77	46.00	39.19	69.88	61.81

* Attained norms

Source : Based on primary data

9.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : CASTE-WISE

The learners belonging to SC and OC who attained NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out and the results have been shown in Table-IX.7. As is evident from the table, the success rates of SC learners were better than OC learners in reading, writing and arithmetic in the aggregate sample. The better performance of SC learners was evident in both the GSS of Rampur choti and Himmatpur in reading, writing and arithmetic. The only exception was in arithmetic in which a higher percentage of OC learners attained NLM norms in comparison to the SC learners in Rampur choti GS.

TABLE: IX.7 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS 1 NISHAT SHIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
JEEVANAND PUR	Rampur choti	70.25	57.14	62.91	52.07	51.56	46.18	57.02	61.04	59.27
BAMORI	Himmatpur	84.15	46.77	68.06	55.49	33.06	45.83	73.17	52.42	64.24
TOTAL		78.25	52.52	65.54	54.04	37.77	46.00	66.32	57.19	61.81

* Attained norms

Source : Based on primary data.

9.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in writing, reading and arithmetic showed the areas of weakness of learners. The average marks obtained by the tested learners of Rampur Choti and Himmatpur GSS were computed and are shown in Table IX.8. As is evident from the table that writing is the weakest area followed by arithmetic and reading. The similar pattern is seen at the GSS level.

TABLE IX.8 : MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS 1 NISHAT SHIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Writing		Reading		Arithmetic	
		Maximum marks	Average marks obtained	Maximum marks	Average marks obtained	Maximum marks	Average marks obtained
JEEVANANDPUR	Rampur Choti	30	11.96	40	21.20	30	14.86
BAMORI	Himmatpur	30	13.20	40	24.63	30	17.63
AVERAGE		30	12.60	40	22.96	30	16.28

9.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The sample GSS of Ram Deeh Choti and Himmatpur were ranked according to their performance in literacy on the

basis of the indicators of the percentage of tested learners in P-III learners, percentage of proxy learners and percentage of learners attained NLM norms in target learners. A weighted score was obtained by giving a weightage of + 40 per cent to the percentage of tested learners, - 20 per cent to the percentage of proxy learners and + 80 per cent to the percentage of target learners who attained norms. The weighted score of each GS was ranked to determine the position of the GS in terms of its success in the TLC Campaign as given in Table-IX.9.

TABLE IX.9 : RANING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANCE : NISHAT SIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI NAINITAL

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Percentage of tested learners in P-III learners	Percentage of Proxy Learners	Percentage of learners attained in target learners	Weighted Score	Rank
Ramdeeh choti	85.94	3.06	37.43	63.70	First
Himmatpur	80.00	2.19	34.57	59.22	Second
Weightage	+40%	-20%	+80%		

As is seen from the above table the performance of Ram Deeh Choti GS was found to be better than the performance of Himmatpur GS.

9.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

We made the following observations regarding the various aspects of Total Literacy Campaign implemented by the Nishat Shiksha Samiti, Haldwani, Nainital.

9.10.1 : VAs INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

It was evident that VA had taken interest to implement the campaign. Its secretary and office staff were evidently conversant with the aims and objectives of the campaign.

9.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

The agency reported to us that it constituted committees at the GSS level to implement the programme effectively. It involved mostly students as VTS.

9.10.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The supply of teaching material was observed to be satisfactory.

9.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDINGS:

It was evident that the agency took the required steps for environment building. It reported to us that meetings were organised and slogans were written on the walls. Some

of the knowledgeable persons of the area reported to us that awareness about the need and importance of literacy was generated by the agency.

9.10.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

The VA reported that it provided training to VTS at its own level. Mostly local students were identified as VTS. We observed that due to frequent migration of educated people from the area, VTS involvement in the training for the campaign was affected.

9.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS:

The learners and VTS expressed the view that it was difficult to complete the primers in six months. According to them test papers were also difficult to solve.

9.11 : RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made after reviewing the learning outcomes as analysed above:

1. The VA may be asked to cover the backlog of around 57 per cent of its target learners.
2. The improvement in the writing skill of the learners is required.

of the knowledgeable persons of the area reported to us that awareness about the need and importance of literacy was generated by the agency.

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9.11 : RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made after reviewing the learning outcomes as analysed above:

1. The VA may be asked to cover the backlog of around 57 per cent of its target learners.
2. The improvement in the writing skill of the learners is required.

3. Though the VA has completed TLC phases and now implementing PLC, it needs to restart TLC again with complete co-ordination with ZSS.
4. The ZSS may be asked to supervise and monitor the TLC - PLC of the VA.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION: SARVODAYA
SIKSHA SADAN SAMITI, SHIKOHABAD
FEROZABAD**

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 2026

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 1810

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

1

6

4. PHASE = ONE PHASE

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = SIX MONTHS

CHAPTER X

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS: SARVODAYA SHIKSHA SADAN SAMITI SHIKOHABAD, FEROZABAD

10.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

The Sarvodaya Shiksha Sadan Samiti implemented TLC in Abbaspur NP only. It identified 2026 illiterates as its target learners who were to be covered under the campaign. Out of the target learners, 1810 learners or 89.34 per cent completed P-III.

The Abbaspur NP was comprised of 6 GSS. It was decided to select a sample size of 7 per cent plus of learners who completed P-III. Using the sampling technique as described in Chapter-I, Mubarakpur GS got selected. It had 231 learners who completed P-III and out of these, 200 learners or 86.58 per cent turned up for the test. The percentage of the tested learners in total P-III learners of the VA was 11.05.

In Annexure-X, details of target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been shown. The sample design of the study was as under:

CHAPTER X

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS: SARVODAYA SHIKSHA SADAN SAMITI SHIKOHABAD, FEROZABAD

10.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

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The Abbaspur NP was comprised of 6 GSS. It was decided to select a sample size of 7 per cent plus of learners who completed P-III. Using the sampling technique as described in Chapter-I, Mubarakpur GS got selected. It had 231 learners who completed P-III and out of these, 200 learners or 86.58 per cent turned up for the test. The percentage of the tested learners in total P-III learners of the VA was 11.05.

In Annexure-X, details of target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been shown. The sample design of the study was as under:

TABLE X.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY : SARVODAYA SIKSHA SADAN SAMITI, SHIKOHABAD, FEROZAQBAD

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Learners	Learners Completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy Learners
Abbaspur	Mubarakpur	250	231	200	8

10.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - SEX-WISE:

A total of 200 learners of Mubarakpur GS were tested. Among the tested learners, 107 learners or 53.50 per cent were males and 93 or 46.50 per cent were females.

It became evident from the Table X.2 that 55 per cent of the tested learners attained norms. 58.88 per cent of male learners achieved norms in comparison with 50.54 per cent of female learners. Thus, the success rate of males was higher by 8.34 per cent as compared to females.

TABLE X.2 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO SEX : SARVODAYA SIKSHA SADAN SAMITI, SHIKOHABAD, FEROZABAD

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number Tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ABBASPUR	Mubarakpur	107 (53.50)	93 (46.50)	200 (100.00)	63	47	110	58.88	50.54	55.00

Source : Based on primary data

10.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

It is evident from the Table X.3 that among the total tested learners of the VA, only 4 learners or 2 per cent were SC and remaining 196 learners or 98 per cent were of OC.

The success of tested learners by caste-group showed that 50 per cent of the tested SC learners achieved NLM norms whereas 55.10 per cent of tested learners belonging to OC achieved the NLM norms. Thus the success rate of OC learners was higher by 5.10 per cent than the SC learners.

TABLE X.3 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO CASTE : SARVODAYA SIKSHA SADAN SAMITI, SHIKOHABAD, FEROZABAD

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Number Tested			Number attained norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
ABBASPUR	Mubarakpur	4 (2.00)	196 (98.00)	200 (100.00)	2	108	110	50.00	55.10	55.00

Source : Based on primary data

10.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The VA implemented TLC in Abbaspur NP only. It had a target of 2026 learners and 1810 learners completed P-III. Therefore, 216 learners dropped out. As per our test result, 45 per cent learners did not qualify. Therefore, a backlog of 1031 learners remained. The proportion of backlog

learners in target learners came to 50.89 per cent as is evident from the following Table X.4

TABLE X.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	2026
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	1810
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	216
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (42.56 per cent)	=	815
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	1031
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	50.89 Per cent

10.5 : RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED:

The classification of total tested learners was made according to the marks obtained by them in five class intervals. Accordingly the total P-III learners of the agency were distributed in these four different groups on the basis of proportion of tested learners in each group as given in Table X.5. The table shows that 22.50 per cent of learners achieved marks between 0 - 59. It indicated that 22.50 per cent or 407 learners of the VA attained only rudimentary literacy skills. 22.5 per cent attained marks between 60 - 69 which means that 407 learners can achieve literacy norms easily if little effort is put by the VA. On the whole, 55 per cent or 996 learners achieved norms and can be called as neo-literates.

TABLE X.5: CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED : SARVODAYA SIKSHA SADAN SAMITI, SHIKOHABAD, FIROZABAD

Marks	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III Learners of VA
0 - 49	23	11.50	208
50 - 59	22	11.00	199
60 - 69	45	22.50	407
70 +	110	55.00	996
TOTAL	200	100.00	1810

10.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The reading was found to be the easiest as 93 per cent of tested learners achieved NLM norms in comparison with 82.50 per cent in arithmetic and 61.50 per cent in writing.

The similar pattern was evident in case of male and female learners. However, female learners recorded a better success than male learners by 3.63 per cent in writing only. The male learners achieved success more by 0.99 per cent in reading and 9.5 per cent in arithmetic. The success percentages of tested male and female learners have been shown in the Table X.6.

TABLE X .6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO SEX : SARVODAYA SHIKSHA SADAN
SAMILI, SHIKOHABAD, FEROZABAD

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ABBASPUR	Mubarakpur	93.46	92.47	93.00	59.81	63.44	61.50	86.92	77.42	82.50

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

10.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS: CASTE-WISE:

The tested learners consisted of both SC and OC. We worked out the success percentages of SC and OC learners in reading, writing and arithmetic and the results have been shown in Table X.7. The table showed that the proportions of OC learners attaining norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were greater than SC learners. The difference between OC learners and SC learners attaining norms was by 18.37 in reading, 11.74 per cent in writing and 7.65 per cent in arithmetic.

TABLE X.7: SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO CASTE: SARVODAYA SHIKSHA SADAN
SAMILI, SHIKOHABAD, FEROZABAD

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
ABBASPUR	Mubarakpur	75.00	93.37	93.00	50.00	61.74	61.50	75.00	82.65	82.50

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

10.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in reading, writing and arithmetic also indicated the areas of weakness of learners. We have computed the average marks obtained by the tested learners and shown in the Table X.8.

The table showed that the writing was weakest area in which learners achieved lowest average marks followed by the arithmetic and reading.

TABLE X.8 : MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS: SARVODAYA SIKSHA SADAN SAMITI, SHIKOHABAD, FEROZABAD

Name of the Nyaya Panchayats	Name of the Gram-Sabha	READING		WRITING		ARITHMETIC	
		Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined
ABBASPUR	Mubarakpur	30	16.48	40	24.30	30	22.72

Source: Based on primary data

10.9 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

The Abbaspur NP had 6 GSS which were spread in many small villages. The area is rocky. The villages were located in ravines and infected by dacoits. Hence the accessibility to villages was difficult. Our TAS some how

managed to reach sample GSS and had following assesement about the implementation of Total Literacy Campaign by the agency:

10.9.1 : VAs INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

The VA had expertise in the area of education. It runs a high school and many of the VTS in the campaign were associated with school as a students or teachers. The agency formed a committee of three members to supervise the campaign. Though the area was difficult to approach frequently even then, it appeared that the VA mobilised local masses for the campaign.

10.9.2 : ORGANISATION:

The agency reported to us that it constituted committees, identified motivated VTS and sought official co-operation during the campaign.

10.9.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The discussion with learners and VTS indicated that agency supplied primers and other materials.

10.9.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

The VA reported to us that it did environment building by wall writing and posters etc. We did not find any sign of wall writings or posters. The VTS and village people told us that the agency did some wall writing and pasted posters on walls. We felt that no innovative measures of environmental building were taken up by the agency.

10.9.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

It appeared from the observation that training was imparted to VTS. It was evident that VTS were aware of all types of primers and mostly capable of reading and writing all its parts.

10.9.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS

The VTS and learners were in view that primers are difficult and it is difficult for a illiterate to achieve the norms set by the Literacy Mission in the specified time. They felt that test papers are also difficult.

10.10 : RECOMMENDATIONS:

The learning outcomes and field observations of the TLC implemented by Sarvodaya Shiksha Sadan Samiti, Shikohabad, Ferozabad lead us to make the following recommendations

1. The VA should be asked to cover the backlog of around half of its target learners.
2. Improvement in the learnings of SC learners needs to be brought about in all three areas of literacy skills.
3. We have observed that VA has closed down all its TLC related activities. Therefore unless VA is asked to co-ordinate its literacy activities with ZSS and ZSS is asked for monitoring, the VA may do nothing in this regard.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: SUMAN
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJDUND-
WARA, ETAH

1. TARGET LEARNERS = 6272

2. LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III = 5180

3. COVERAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

GRAM SABHA

2

11

4. PHASE = TWO PHASES

5. TOTAL PERIOD OF LEARNING = 12 MONTHS

CHAPTER XI

LEARNING OUTCOMES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS: SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJDUNDWARA, ETAH

11.1 : UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

The Suman Technical Institute was commissioned to implement TLC in the two NPS of Jauhari and Khojpur. It set a target of 6272 learners and the agency claimed that 5180 learners or 82.59 per cent of target learners completed P-III.

It was decided to select sample learners for testing from both NPS. It was also decided that the sample size of study would be 7 per cent plus of the total learners who completed P-III. This sample size of 7 per cent plus was adequate, manageable and in accordance with the guidelines of Arun Ghosh Committee which recommended a sample size of 5 to 10 per cent of the learners completed P-III. The Ghosh Committee also recommended that atleast 80 per cent of P-III learners in a sample village should be tested. We followed this guideline also.

Jauhari was the one NP which had 2575 target learners and 2533 P-III learners spread in six GSS. Following the methodology described in Chapter I, Tajpur GS was selected. It had 340 P-III learners and 275 turned up for the test. In this way, 80.89 per cent of the total P-III learners of this GS were tested.

Khojpur was the other NP. It had 6272 target learners and 2647 P-III learners spread in 5 GSS. Following the similar methodology, Itwarpur GS was selected. This GS had 390 P-III learners and 333 turned up for the test. The tested learners constituted 85.39 per cent of the total P-III learners of this GS.

In all 608 learners were tested who constituted 11.74 per cent of the total P-III learners of the VA. The details of the target learners, learners completed P-III, learners tested and proxy learners have been given in the Annexure-XI. The sample design of the study was as under:

TABLE XI.1 : SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE STUDY : SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJDUNDWARA, ETAH

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy learners
JAUHARI	Tajpur	350	340	275	8
KHOJPUR	Itwarpur	550	390	333	9
TOTAL		900	730	608	17

11.2 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - SEX-WISE:

A total of 608 learners were tested. The majority of learners tested in tota sample and in both GSS were male (66.62 per cent in aggregate, 77.46 per cent in Tajpur GS and 57.66 per cent in Itwarpur GS). However, representation of females in the tested learners was more in Itwarpur GS (42.34 per cent) as compared to Jauhari GS (22.54 per cent).

Out of the total learners tested, 50.82 per cent learners could attain NLM norms. The percentage of tested learners who achieved NLM norms was 51.06 in Itwarpur GS and 50.55 per cent in Jauhari GS. The success rate of males in both GSS was better than females but females of Itwarpur GS could achieve better success as compared to the females of Jauhari GS. The Table XI.2 shows the learners tested and learners achieved NLM norms by Sex.

TABLE XI.2 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS ACCORDING TO SEX : SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJDUNDWARA, ETAH

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of Gram-Sabha	Number tested			Number attained Norms			% of learners attained norms		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JAUHARI	Tajpur	213 (77.46)	62 (22.54)	275 (100.00)	110	29	139	51.64	46.77	50.55
KHOJPUR	Itwarpur	192 (57.66)	141 (42.34)	333 (100.00)	102	68	170	53.13	48.23	51.05
TOTAL		405 (66.62)	203 (33.38)	608 (100.00)	212	97	309	52.34	47.78	50.82

Source : Based on primary data.

11.3 : LEARNERS TESTED AND ATTAINED NORMS - CASTE-WISE:

Out of the total 608 tested learners, around one-fourth belonged to SC in the aggregate sample. Thus, the proportion of OC learners in the tested learners was significant. The similar pattern was seen in the both GSS. However the proportion of SC learners was 35.27 per cent in Tajpur GS which was SC dominated as against only 15.62 per cent in Itwarpur GS as Table XI.3 shows.

Among the tested learners, 53.70 per cent of SC learners achieved NLM norms in comparison with 49.90 per cent of OC learners. The performance of SC learners in SC dominated Tajpur GS was far better as 60.83 per cent of SC learners

TABLE XI.3: CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND LEARNERS ATTAINED NORMS
ACCORDING TO CASTE : SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJDUNDWARA,
ETAH

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of Gram-Sabha	Number tested			Number attained Norms			% of learners attained norms		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
JAUHARI	Tajpur	97 (35.27)	178 (64.73)	275 (100.00)	59	80	139	60.83	44.94	55.55
KHOJPUR	Itwarpur	52 (15.62)	281 (84.38)	333 (100.00)	21	149	170	40.39	53.03	51.05
TOTAL		149 (24.51)	459 (75.49)	608 (100.00)	80	229	309	53.70	49.90	50.82

Source : Based on primary data.

attained norms in comparison with 44.94 per cent of OC learners in this GS. In Itwarpur GS, 53.03 per cent of OC learners attained norms as against to 40.39 per cent of SC learners.

11.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA:

The Suman Technical Institute implemented TLC in 2 NPS of the Etah district. It set a target of 6272 learners. Out of these, 5180 learners completed P-III and 1092 learners could not complete P-III. As per our test result, a total 2547 learners did not qualify. Therefore, a backlog of 3639 learners remained. The percentage of backlog learners in the total target learners of VA came to 58.02 as evident from the following Table XI.4.

TABLE XI.4 : LITERACY SCENARIO OF PROJECT AREA

TARGET LEARNERS	=	6272
LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III	=	5180
LEARNERS DID NOT COMPLETE P-III	=	1092
LEARNERS DID NOT QUALIFY (36.64 Per cent)	=	2547
TOTAL BACKLOG	=	3639
TOTAL BACKLOG AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TARGET LEARNERS	=	58.02 Per cent

11.5: RESULTS BY MARKS OBTAINED:

The distribution of sample learners and total P-III learners of the VA was made in Table XI.5 according to the marks obtained by tested learners. The analysis showed that 40.95 per cent or 2121 learners obtained marks between 0 - 59 which indicated that these learners could learn only rudimentary literacy skills. 8.23 per cent or 426 learners obtained attained 60 - 69 marks and these learners can easily attain norms if little effort is put by the VA to improve their literacy skills. Only 2633 learners attained norms and can be called neo-literates.

TABLE XI.5 : CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE LEARNERS AND TOTAL P-III LEARNERS ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED:
SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJDUNDWARA, ETAH

MARKS	Number of Sample Learners	Percentage	Number of Total P-III learners of V.A.
0 - 49	193	31.74	1644
50 - 59	56	9.21	477
60 - 69	50	8.23	426
70+	309	50.82	2633
TOTAL	608	100.00	5180

11.6 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : SEX-WISE:

The writing was evident to be the most difficult for the learners as 58.88 per cent of the total tested learners achieved NLM norms in writing in comparison with 81.25 per cent in reading and 70.56 per cent in arithmetic. Writing had been toughest equally for males and females of both the GSS. The data showed that the performance level of females as against males in reading, writing and arithmetic has been better in the aggregate sample as well as in sample GSS. The following Table XI.6 showed the proportions of males and females who attained NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic.

TABLE XI.6 : SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO SEX I SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GUNJDUWARA, ETAH

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	READING % AN*			WRITING % AN			ARITHMETIC % AN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JAUHARI	Tajpur	76.53	77.42	76.73	53.99	58.07	54.91	66.67	80.65	69.82
KHOJPUR	Itwarpur	81.77	89.36	84.99	58.33	67.38	62.16	67.19	76.60	71.17
TOTAL		79.01	85.71	81.25	56.05	64.53	58.88	66.91	77.83	70.56

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

11.7 : SUCCESS IN 3 RS : CASTE-WISE:

The learners belonging to SC and OC who attained NLM norms in reading, writing and arithmetic were worked out and the the results have been given in Table XI.7. It reflected that the percentage of SC learners who attained norms was lower than the OC learners attaining norms in reading, writing and arithmetic by 9.62 per cent, 13.10 per cent and 15.23 per cent respectively. At the GSS level, similar situation was seen except in Tajpur GS where 77.32 per cent of SC learners attained norms as compared to 76.41 per cent of OC learners attaining norms in reading.

TABLE XI.7: SUCCESS PERCENTAGE IN 3 RS ACCORDING TO CASTE: SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJDUNDWARA, ETAH

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Reading % AN*			Writing % AN			Arithmetic % AN		
		SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total	SC	OC	Total
JAUHARI	Tajpur	77.32	76.41	76.73	52.58	56.18	54.91	62.89	73.60	69.82
KHOJPUR	Itwarpur	81.77	89.36	84.99	58.33	67.38	62.16	67.19	76.60	71.17
TOTAL		72.48	84.10	81.25	49.00	62.10	58.88	59.06	74.29	70.56

* Attained norms

Source: Based on primary data

11.8 : AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS:

The average marks obtained by the tested learners in reading, writing and arithmetic again showed the areas of weakness of the learners. We have computed average marks in writing, reading and arithmetic and results have been shown in Table XI.8. It reflected again from this table that the writing was most weak area followed by arithmetic and reading. Therefore, emphasis is needed to improve the writing skill of learners.

TABLE XI.8 : MAXIMUM MARKS AND AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED IN 3 RS: SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJDUNDWARA, ETAH

Name of the Nyaya Panchayats	Name of the Gram-Sabha	READING		WRITING		ARITHMETIC	
		Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined	Maxi- mum marks	Ave- rage marks obta- ined
JAUHARI	Tajpur	30	15.55	40	26.15	30	16.49
KHJPUR	Itwarpur	30	15.34	40	27.11	30	18.22
TOTAL		30	15.44	40	26.68	30	17.44

Source: Based on primary data

11.9 : POSITION OF SAMPLE GSS IN LITERACY PERFORMANCE:

The performance of the sample GSS was judged on the basis of three indicators viz., the percentage of tested in PIII learners, percentage of proxy learners and the percentage of learners attained norms in target learners. A weighted score was obtained by giving a weightage of +40 per cent to the percentage of tested learners in P-III learners, -20 per cent to the percentage of proxy learners and +80 per cent to the percentage of learners attained norms in target learners as followed in earlier cases. The weighted score, thus, obtained was ranked on the basis of score value. The weighted score with the highest value was given the first position and the weighted score with the lowest value was given the second position as shown in Table XI.9.

TABLE XI.9 : RANKING OF SAMPLE GSS ACCORDING TO LITERACY PERFORMANCE: SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, GANJUDWARA, ETAH

Name of the Gram-Sabha	Percentage of tested learners in P-III learners	Percentage of Proxy learners	Percentage of learners attained norms in target learners	Weighted score	Rank
Tajpur	80.89	2.36	39.71	63.65	First
Itwarpur	85.39	2.31	30.91	58.42	Second
Weightage	+40	-20	+80		

It reflected from the above table that the literacy performance of Tajpur TS was best as it secured a weighted score of 63.65 as compared to Itwarpur GS which got the weighted score of 58.42.

11.10 : FIELD OBSERVATIONS:

During the testing of learners, the following observations were recorded about the various aspects of implementation of TLC project by the VA:

11.10.1 : VAs INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN:

It was observed that the VA had been interested in the implementation of Total Literacy Campaign. Its office-bearers appeared to conversant with the aims and objectives of the campaign.

11.10.2 : ORGANISATION:

The VA reported to us that it did follow the organisational pattern like identification of motivated VTS and constitution of various committees to make the programme successful. We observed that committees involvement did not remain effective throughout the campaign and responsibility was mainly left to VTS. Many of the VTS were lacking interest in the campaign.

11.10.3 : SUPPLY OF MATERIALS:

The supply of materials like primers etc. was found to be satisfactory.

11.10.4 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING:

The discussion with the learners, VTS and elderly people of the sample villages revealed that the agency adopted some methods of environmental building for the campaign.

11.10.5 : TRAINING OF VTS:

The agency informed us that it provided training to VTS. It appeared to us that though the VA was aware of the need of identifying motivated VTS and imparting training to them but both these aspects were not taken with needed seriousness.

11.10.6 : PRIMERS AND TEST PAPERS

The learners and VTS expressed the view that primers are difficult. The norms set by the National Literacy Mission (NLM) are difficult to achieve. The test papers, according to them, were difficult.

11:11 : RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendation are being made after reviewing the learning outcomes and field observations, as analysed above, of the TLC project implemented by the Suman Technical Institute, Ganjdundwara, Etah:

1. The VA should be asked to cover the backlog of around half of its target learners.
2. The female and SC learners require greater care in teaching.
3. The involvement of the motivated VTS and their training was the serious constraint during the campaign. The VA should be asked to take care of both these aspects if it reinitiates its TLC activities.
4. The VA reported to us that it is implementing PLC. The VA should be asked to start TLC with PLC. The ZSS should be involved to monitor both the TLC and PLC of the agency.

CHAPTER XII

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. It became evident from the test results that a large number of target learners of all the ten VAS could not attain NLM norms, though the VAS claimed that 80 to 90 per cent of their target learners completed P-III.
2. The VAS did not bother to take care of special groups and areas requiring special attention during the campaign.
3. It appears from the observations that all VAS were interested in the TLC at the initial stage. They identified learners, VTS and started teaching. However, since there was no monitoring by the government during the campaign, VAS relaxed the tempo of the campaign. Hence the results were not as expected.

4. The PLC was assigned to most of these VAS prior to the evaluation of their TLC projects. In the given situation when the TLC targets have not been achieved, how these VAS will implement PLC is a matter of concern.
5. The Total Literacy Campaigns implemented by the VAS in U.P. suffered from lack of co-ordination between the Department of Education, Govt. of India, Directorate of Adult Education, U.P. and the district level Adult Education officials. The officials of the Directorate of Adult Education, U.P. said that they were not fully aware about the status and progress of these campaigns.
6. It is necessary that the Department of Education, Govt. of India should ask all VAS to complete the backlog of target learners and make them competent enough to attain NLM norms. ZSS may be asked to monitor the programme and get it evaluated again.
7. It was observed that learners remain busy in the agricultural and other activities and that they are hardly likely to come for

reading the primers. Therefore, some additional activities should have been made the part of the campaign like giving information about development policies/programmes of the govt. current national issues, Panchayati Raj System and day to day problems of the learners.

8. Total Literacy Campaign is a volunteer based programme. If the VTS are not motivated, dedicated and devoted to the cause, then success cannot be achieved. VTS who are identified in the beginning of the campaign, loose interest as the programme runs, simply because they do not find personal gains of any sort. We will have to be realistic not idealistic particularly in case of the backward states like U.P. Therefore, VTS contribution needs to be recognised and rewarded in some form like giving preferance in local college admissions, basic teachers training courses or in some local jobs.
9. The Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India assigning the task of TLC evaluation to the

Institutions like us must provide orientation to evaluation agencies regarding the evaluation methodology. In the absence of such orientation, serious confusions regarding the sampling etc. continue to prevail effecting the quality of the evaluation.

ANNEXURE-I: NAME, ADDRESS AND OPERATION AREA OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IMPLEMENTED TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN, U.P.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE VA	AREA OF OPERATION
1. AZAD SEWA SAMITI V.V. Inter College Road Shamli, Distt: Muzaffarnagar Uttar Pradesh	Gangeru and Alam Nyaya Panchayats of Kandhala Block in Muzaffarnagar Distt.
2. DEVI GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN Vill: Kahalkoira P.O. Bhuwali, Distt: Nainital Uttar Pradesh	5 Nyay Panchayats of Ko- tabagh Block in Nainital Distt.
3. DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION Sultanpur Chilkana Distt: Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Badagaon and Buddhakhara Nyaya Panchayats of Saswa Block in Saharanpur Distt.
4. GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI Vill. Khera Afgan Block Nakud Distt. Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Harpali and Islam Nagar Nyaya Panchayats of Nakud Block in Saharanpur Distt.
5. GRAMIN SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN Vill. Khera Tagan, P.O. Navla Distt: Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh	Mohammedpur Raisingh and Hussainpur Kalan Nyaya Panchayats of Budhana Block in Muzaffarnagar Distt.
6. KHADI GRAMODYOG NIKETAN Mahua Dabra, P.O. Jaspur Distt: Nainital, Uttar Pradesh	Khadakpur Devipura and Banskhera Nyaya Panchayats of Kashipur block in Nainital Distt.
7. NAV CHETNA VIKAS SAMITI Vill. & P.O. Mainasi Sariya Distt: Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh	Mohkampur and Badhayya Nyaya Panchayats of Mishrikh Block in Sitapur Distt.
8. NISHAT SHIKSHA SAMITI Asthana Nai Basti Haldwani, Distt: Nainital, Uttar Pradesh	Bamori & Jeevanandpur Nyaya Panchayats of Haldwani block in Nainital Distt.
9. SARVODAYA SHIKSHA SADAN SAMITI Shikohabad, Distt: Ferozabad, Uttar Pradesh	Akbarpur & Naushera Nyaya Panchayats of Shikohabad Block in Ferozabad Distt.
10. SUMAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Ganj Dundwara, Distt. Etah, Uttar Pradesh	Khojpur and Jauhari Nyaya Panchayats of Sahawar Block in Etah Distt.

ANNEXURE - II : TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III,
LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY LEARNERS : AZAD
SEWA SAMITI, SHAMLI, MUZAFFAR NAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy Learners
GANGERU	1. Ambehta	216	194		
	2. Chadhao	303	282		
	3. Dundu Khera*	1076	796	613	41
	4. Dudhar	284	232		
	5. Issopur Teel	572	404		
	6. Gangeru	3641	3628		
	7. Ghasoli	616	587		
	8. Gidhana	261	221		
	9. Kheda Kurtan	655	650		
TOTAL		7624	6994	613	41
ALAM	1. Bharsi	976	965		
	2. Bhanera*	785	729	522	19
	3. Alum	3187	3183		
	4. Kaniyan	555	535		
	5. Nala	1566	1553		
TOTAL		7069	6965	522	19
GRAND TOTAL		14693	13959	1135	60

* Sample Gram-Sabhas

ANNEXURE III : TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III,
LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY LEARNERS : DEVI
GRAMODYOG SEWA SANSTHAN, BHUWALI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target lear- ners	Learners completed P-III	Learners tested	Proxy learners
GINTIGAON	Amla Kahet	197	190	-	-
	Bajuniya Haldu	172	167	-	-
	Devi Rampur	126	120	-	-
	Dhachauri Gaon	199	187	-	-
	Ginti Gaon	71	66	-	-
	Kaptanganj*	175	168	140	9
	Khemuwa Pipal	129	124	-	-
	Maya Rampur	292	282	-	-
	Nathu Jala	173	165	-	-
	Naudha	152	147	-	-
	Payalia	108	106	-	-
	Sanjalnersing	202	188	-	-
TOTAL		1996	1910	140	9
SIYAT	Bagad Bhalla	249	244	-	-
	Fatehpur*	65	61	54	3
	Meharoda	90	85	-	-
	Pandeyganj	211	207	-	-
	Siyath	60	58	-	-
TOTAL		675	655	54	3
DOLA	Bansi*	39	36	30	1
	Chada	34	22	-	-
	Dola*	24	22	20	1
	Dhambukhan	169	164	-	-
	Rani Khota	19	17	-	-
	Siyard Talla	95	89	-	-
	Sangda Talla	98	92	-	-
	Sauda	157	165	-	-
TOTAL		635	607	50	2

Annexure III contd..

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners tested	Proxy learners
AMGARHI	Amgarhi	210	197	-	-
	Amtoli*	111	109	70	4
	Doun	46	43	-	-
	Gouriya Dev	117	114	-	-
	Kora Khet	68	65	-	-
	Okhal Donga	63	59	-	-
	TOTAL	615	587	70	4
KALADUNGI	Devipura	537	519	-	-
	Dhapla	151	145	-	-
	Dhamola	422	406	-	-
	Kamola	751	706	-	-
	Kala Dungi	662	632	-	-
	Puran Pur	295	277	-	-
	Rampur Gaon*	262	254	210	26
	Rampur	49	46	-	-
TOTAL		3129	2985	210	26
GRAND TOTAL		7050	6744	524	44

* Sample Gram-Sabhas.

ANNEXURE - IV : TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III, LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY LEARNERS : DISHA SOCIAL ORGANISATION, SULTANPUR CHILKANA, SAHARANPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners Tested	Proxy Learners
BADAGAON	1. Baragaon	537	484		
	2. Bhojpur Taga	256	245		23
	3. Dasa Majra*	290	276	205	
	4. Gumti	390	368		
TOTAL		1473	1373	205	23
BUDDHA-KHERA	1. Buddha Khera	1374	1176		
	2. Gathera	1083	957		
	3. Katara Khurd	212	196		
	4. Pangpur	451	396		
	5. Sangmour*	407	354	295	22
TOTAL		3527	3079	295	22
GRAND TOTAL		5000	4452	500	45

* Sample Gram-Sabhas

ANNEXURE - V : TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III,
LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY LEARNERS: GRAMIN
SAMAJ KALYAN SAMITI, KHERA AFGAN, SAHARAN-
PUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Lear- ners	Learners comple- ted P-III	Lear- ners tested	Proxy lear- ners
HARPALI	1. Dhaurala	393	383	-	-
	2. Harpali	687	666	-	-
	3. Harpal	335	325	-	-
	4. Jajwa*	327	320	277	27
	5. Jafar Raniali	288	286	-	-
	6. Kaderganj	22	20	-	-
	7. Lundha	1050	1037	-	-
	8. Lundhi	427	420	-	-
	9. Sahjawi	473	460	-	-
TOTAL		4002	3917	277	27
ISLAM NAGAR	1. Bambiala	526	468	-	-
	2. Sikheda	507	446	-	-
	3. Daidpura*	425	378	325	33
	4. Islam Nagar	2163	2017	-	-
	5. Ismailpur	299	263	-	-
	6. Kapoori	444	395	-	-
	7. Nai Nangala	746	656	-	-
TOTAL		5110	4623	325	33
GRAND TOTAL		9112	8540	602	60

* Sample Gram-Sabhas

ANNEXURE - VI : TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III,
LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY LEARNERS: GRAMIN
SAMAJ KALYAN SANSTHAN, KHERA TOGAN, MUZA-
FFARNAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Lear- ners	Learners comple- ted P-III	Lear- ners tested	Proxy lear- ners
MOHD. PUR RAI SINGH	1. Mohd. Pur Rai Singh	560	544		
	2. Gadi Navabad	800	704		
	3. Shikarpur	906	861		
	4. Baharamgarh	341	319		
	5. Kherigani*	272	251	221	41
	6. Jaitpur	238	211		
TOTAL		3117	2890	221	41
HUSSAINPUR KALAN	1. Raipur Aterna	230	218		
	2. Habirpur Sikari	410	396		
	3. Bawana	540	525		
	4. Mandwada	400	390		
	5. Hussanpur Kalan	610	602		
	6. Khanpur*	260	256	218	42
	7. Lahusanna	550	536		
TOTAL		3000	2923	218	42
GRAND TOTAL		6117	5813	439	83

* Sample Gram-Sabhas

ANNEXURE - VII: TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III,
LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY LEARNERS : KHADI
GRAMODYOG NIKETAN, JASPUR, UDHAMSINGH NAGAR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Lear- ners	Learners comple- ted P-III	Lear- ners tested	Proxy lear- ners
KHADAKPUR DEVIPURA	1. Dhanauri Patti	1100	1077		
	2. Gopi Pura	847	818		
	3. Jaspur Khund	1021	1009		
	4. Kanakpur	470	449		
	5. Kachanal Gusain*	700	689	557	19
	6. Manpur	1150	1135		
	7. Khadakpur Devipura	739	737		
TOTAL		6027	5914	557	19

Annexure VII Contd...

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Lear- ners	Learners comple- ted P-III	Lear- ners tested	Proxy lear- ners
BANSKHERA	1. Banskhera	1790	1727		
	2. Baghelewalla	630	545		
	3. Badkhera Pandey	1600	1495		
	4. Dhimar Kheda	840	829		
	5. Paiga	991	918		
	6. Guladiya	500	481		
	7. Katiya	475	460		
	8. Dhakiya Gulabo*	710	704	570	23
	9. Shiv Lalpur	350	335		
TOTAL		7886	7494	570	23
GRAND TOTAL		13913	13408	1127	42

* Sample Gram-Sabhas

ANNEXURE - VIII: TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III,
LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY LEARNERS: NAV
CHETANA VIKAS SAMITI, MISHRIKH, SITAPUR

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Lear- ners	Learners comple- ted P-III	Lear- ners tested	Proxy lear- ners
MOHKAMPUR	1. Mohkampur	303	244		
	2. Jasrathpur	490	392		
	3. Sarsi	542	423		
	4. Chandrawal	157	150		
	5. Burmi	218	220		
	6. Ramua Pur	218	198		
	7. Nai Basti	373	343		
	8. Laskar Pur*	241	218	183	24
	9. Bahuti	162	157		
TOTAL		2743	2345	183	24

Annexure VIII Contd...

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target Learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners tested	Proxy learners
BADHAYYA	1. Arseni	450	396		
	2. Gopal Pur	593	524		
	3. Kohrawa	510	480		
	4. Tedwah	366	349		
	5. Mohraw	229	215		
	6. Bikasur Grant	512	485		
	7. Badhayya	426	405		
	8. Pulwara*	284	265	229	31
TOTAL		3370	3119	229	31
GRAND TOTAL		6113	5464	412	55

* Sample Gram-Sabhas

ANNEXURE: IX : TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED P-III, LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY LEARNERS : NISHAT SIKSHA SAMITI, HALDWANI, NAINITAL

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target learners	learners completed P-III	learners tested	Proxy learners
BRAMORI	1. Kusum kherha	422	409		
	2. Charayal Nyayabad	71	71		
	3. Chharayat Sayal	1150	1089		
	4. Haripur Nayak	255	252		
	5. Damuwa Dung Bando Basti	428	412		
	6. Dumuwa Dunga Jawahar Joti	150	148		
	7. Bamori Malli	487	469		
	8. Bithoriya No.2	713	663		
	9. Bhagawanpur Bichala	210	198		
	10. Himmatpur*	379	360	288	11
TOTAL		4265	4071	288	11

Annexure IX Contd....

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target learners	learners comple- ted P-III	learners tested	Proxy lear- ners
JEEVANANDPUR	1. Lohariya Sal Malla	247	238		
	2. Dhuni No-2	461	444		
	3. Lohariya Sal Tella	195	195		
	4. Bachi Nagar	218	205		
	5. Ram Deeh Choti*	326	320	275	7
	6. Eshai Nagar No.1	158	158		
	7. Guni Ram Pur Juvand	181	174		
	8. Chausala	114	114		
	9. Ripal Pokhra	154	154		
	10. Fatepur	529	509		
	11. Bamori	151	142		
	12. Rapur Lama Chaurh	142	135		
	13. Jaipur Padal	211	208		
	14. Lama Chaurh Khas	106	106		
TOTAL		3193	3102	275	7
GRAND TOTAL		7458	7173	563	18

* Sample Gram-Sabhas.

ANNEXURE - X : TARGET LEARNERS, LEARNERS COMPLETED
P-III, LEARNERS TESTED AND PROXY
LEARNERS : SARVODAYA SIKSHA SADAN
SAMITI, SHIKOHABAD, FEROZABAD

Name of the Nyaya Panchayat	Name of the Gram-Sabha	Target learners	Learners completed P-III	Learners tested	Proxy lear- ners
ABBASPUR	1. Abbaspur	593	483	--	--
	2. Haibatpur	346	292	---	---
	3. Mubarakpur*	250	231	200	8
	4. Samuha	265	250		
	5. Karanpur	258	251	--	--
	6. Hariya	314	303	---	---
TOTAL		2026	1810	200	8

* Sample Gram-Sabhas